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BEAKER, DUTCH, 1660. LENT BY FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, ALBANY

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of an Exhibition of

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With a Note on Early New York Silversmiths by
R. T. Haines Halsey

New York
November 6 to December 31
1911

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TO an earnest desire on the part of the Colonial Dames of the State of New York for due appreciation and preservation of the early silver used in New York, New Jersey, and the South the collection here catalogued is due. By their zeal and energy it has been obtained and brought together for exhibition in The Metropolitan Museum of Art. The Trustees of the Museum join with the Colonial Dames in expressing their gratitude to the lenders, both private individuals and church authorities, whose generous coöperation has made such an exhibition possible, and to Mr. R. T. Haines Halsey for invaluable help.

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EARLY NEW YORK
Silversmiths

BY

R. T. HAINES HALSEY

EARLY
NEW YORK
Silversmiths

NOTE

THE abundance and widespread ownership of plate in America in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries is testified to in the wills and inventories of that period. The trade of the silversmith was well developed and lucrative, as in the absence of banks of deposit our forefathers hoarded their coin in manufactured form, thereby adding to the luxury of living. Most of this early plate was fashioned into simple forms and naturally was returned to the melting-pot when some necessity for funds arose.

Jamestown had its silversmith, Thomas Howard, whose name appears on the register of the Virginia Company of 1620. Research has, as yet, failed to discover any example of his handicraft. To the excellent craftsmanship of the silversmiths working in Boston throughout the last half of the seventeenth century the many heirlooms and pieces of ecclesiastical plate still in existence bear witness.

In New York, on the contrary, comparatively few pieces of the work of the early local silversmiths are

now to be found. Therefore, this exhibition of early plate owned by our Knickerbocker churches, and of domestic silver made by the silversmiths of New York, must necessarily be limited in quantity, and has been gathered only with the greatest difficulty.

Conditions in this vicinity in the seventeenth century gave slight encouragement to our silversmiths. There was little material for them to fashion, and the market for their wares was largely local. The policy of the directors of the Dutch West India Company in restricting the trade of New Amsterdam to Holland, cut off the profitable commerce with the English and Spanish colonies to the south, which brought such an influx of coin to New England, thereby enabling the establishing of a mint in Boston in 1652, and furnishing a supply for the melting-pots of the silversmiths. As long as the Dutch remained in possession here, and almost to the dawn of the eighteenth century, there was a dearth of coin; whatever silver drifted into the province quickly flowed out. Trade was carried on largely by barter. In the absence of coin, beaver skins formed the local standard of value, wampum the customary medium of exchange, and payments were frequently accepted in produce of various kinds.

Another reason for the comparative rarity of ancient plate made in New York is that at no time prior to the Revolution did our local silversmiths enjoy the lavish patronage which was bestowed upon their Boston brethren. The population of the province of New York during the colonial period at no time equaled one quarter of that of New England, and its trade was almost purely provincial, owing to the political conditions existing in America before the Revolution.

Boston controlled New England's trade even to the very borders of New York.

The contrast between the abundance of old plate made by Boston silversmiths still to be found in the cities and hamlets of Connecticut, and the scarcity of silver made by New York's craftsmen, can be explained only by the lasting influence of the short-lived New England Confederacy of 1643, composed of the four colonies of Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven, which was formed for mutual protection against the Indians, as well as against their Dutch neighbors in New York. Long after the English government dissolved this first attempt at combination between the colonies, the influence of it remained, and there was but little commercial intercourse between the people of Calvinistic New England and the New Yorkers, with their strong Dutch and Anglican church leanings—proximity to market counting for nothing in the face of such political and religious traditions.

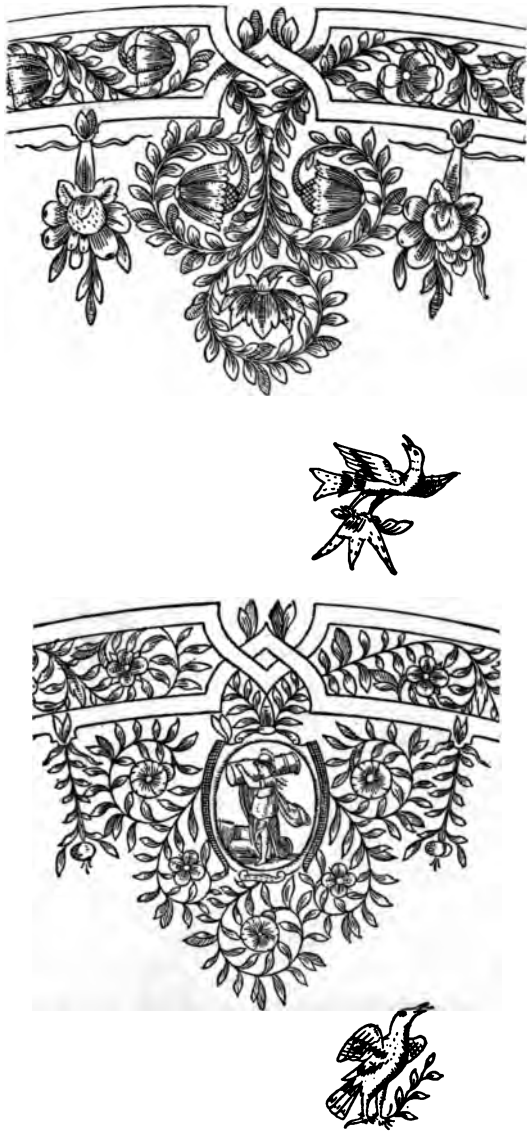
It is but natural that the work of the earliest New York silversmiths, turned out in the face of such disadvantages, should be rather primitive, and fail to disclose the highly developed æsthetic craftsmanship of many of the pieces made in Boston.

While the plate hammered out by our local silversmiths in the last half of the eighteenth century followed closely the changing fashions of the English silversmiths, and contained the qualities of careful craftsmanship for which the period is noted, the earlier silver showed a decided Dutch influence.

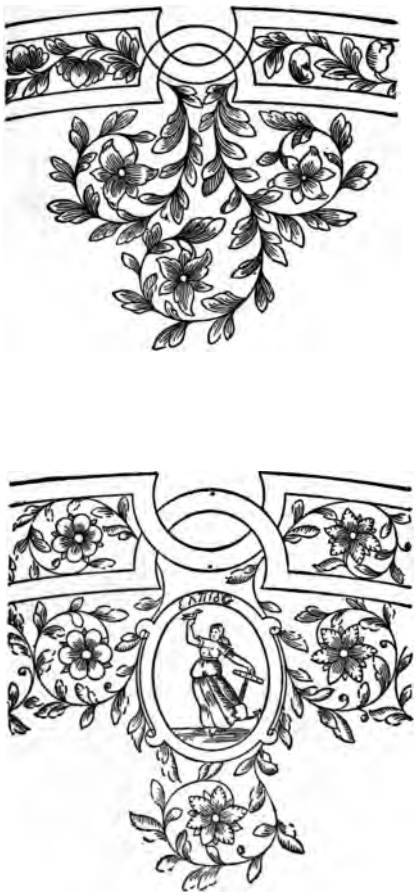
In New England the various communion services of native manufacture were composed of miscellaneous

beakers, tankards, and caudle cups, and occasionally standing cups; in old New York, however, beakers alone were used for the communion. They were, in form and decoration, close copies of those sent out from Holland, examples of which are to be found in this exhibition. Careful comparison demonstrates that in the fashioning of these the Knickerbocker silversmiths were in no way inferior to their brothers in Holland. The engraving which lavishly decorates many of the pieces, was, as a rule, the work of less practised hands.

The tankards were especially fine. In form they followed closely the seventeenth century lines. As a rule, they were much larger and more imposing than those made by the contemporary silversmiths of New England, who faithfully followed the changing lines and fashions of those made in the mother country. They lacked the ribs which supported the handles on the seventeenth century tankards, and the domed tops, finials, and encircling bands, which characterize the different periods of English-made tankards. The mouldings on the base were elaborate, and often were surmounted by embossed bands of spiral wire and cut-work. The handles were heavy, and frequently were embellished with beaded ribs, or pieces of strap-work, which enabled the firm grip necessitated by the weight of the large potions of liquor the tankards contained. Few are found without the initials of the original owners engraved on the handles. Curiously enough many of these tankards were originally owned by women. They sometimes were marked with the joint initials of husband and wife, as was practically the universal custom in New England. Their thumb pieces were almost invariably spirals.



DETAILS OF ENGRAVING ON BEAKERS BY DUTCH SILVERSMITHS



DETAILS OF ENGRAVING ON BEAKERS BY HENDRIK BOELEN

DETAILS OF ENGRAVING ON BEAKERS BY AHASUERUS HENDRICKS AND GARRETT ONCLEBAGH

DETAILS OF ENGRAVING ON BEAKERS BY AN UNKNOWN SILVERSMITH AND BY BENJAMIN WYNKOOP

The tips were formed of oval plates and shields. Cherub heads in heavy relief were often used for their embellishment, a feature almost never found in the old-world tankards; coins sometimes took the place of the plates on some of the cruder pieces. The covers were flat. Frequently current coins of gold and silver were inlaid in the lid. Early seventeenth century Dutch medals, probably heirlooms, were also occasionally thus used. The front edges of the covers were usually serrated.

The early teapots, as shown in the illustration opposite page xviii, were of a design peculiar to New York, and not used elsewhere in the colonies. In style, they followed to a certain extent the teapots of the period in the old world, but had greater height and capacity. They were used indiscriminately for both tea and coffee. The small globular teapots and tall coffee pots of the Queen Anne period, if made here, have probably disappeared in the melting-pot.

The personalities of certain New York silversmiths and the parts they played in the early social and political development of the city have hitherto been neglected by our local historians. Hence their works naturally have not possessed the glamour belonging to those made by the picturesque mint-master of Massachusetts, John Hull (the story of whose daughter's marriage to Samuel Sewall is one of the treasured legends of New England), or by that sturdy patriot, immortalized by Longfellow in The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere. Of necessity, they were men of integrity, as upon their honor alone depended the fineness of the silver which came from their melting-pots, for there was no such guarantee of quality in this country

as existed in the case of English silver—with its official hall marks.

The earliest local silversmith represented in the exhibition is Ahasuerus Hendricks, who made the beaker bearing the date 1678, lent by the First Dutch Reformed Church of Albany. He was an old-world silversmith, who sought to better himself by coming to New York, where he supplied the local demand for jewelry, rings, funeral spoons, and beakers, and, as well, fashioned the silver spears, pikes, and sword hilts affected by the militant burghers. We first find his name in New York on the list of those who swore allegiance to the King in 1675. His house, in Smith Street, appears on the tax list in 1677. He was one of those appointed in 1686 to assist in giving the inhabitants of the city better drinking water, and was, in that year, ordered to take care of the public well near his house. The position was one of honor and responsibility. The council at the same time ordered "that the City wells be forthwith made of stone and half of the charge of them to be borne by the inhabitants of every street proportionately and the other half by the Citty." He was elected constable for the North ward in 1687 and collector for the same district ten years later. In the records of the Dutch Reformed Church his name appears as a witness to the baptisms of the children of many well-known families from 1675 to 1693. He evidently was entrusted with the task of looking out for the unfortunates in the city, as we find that along with the vouchers of Johannes Kip and Teunis DeKay his voucher for "Sundry to y^{e} poore ℔ Acc^{tt}" was settled by the city in 1689.

Next we find Carol Van Brugh, son of the Johannes

TEAPOTS, BY ADRIAN BANCKER AND CHARLES LE ROUX.
LENT BY R. T. HAINES HALSEY

GROUP OF TANKARDS SHOWING TYPICAL DETAILS

Van Brugh who was appointed alderman by Governor Nichols in 1664, and who was long an important personage in the town. Carol Van Brugh's name appears on the tax list for 1677 as the owner of two houses, one on High (Pearl) Street and the other in the Fort "where ye Siversmith liv'd." His mother was Cathrina Roelofse, the daughter of Roelofse and Anneke Jans. He was appointed High Constable in 1689. He evidently held a respected position in the community, as we find his name in the following document, issued in 1695, to alleviate the intolerable position of the consumer in New York caused by the irregularity in the weights and measures used by the tradesmen:

"May it Please your Excellency

"In obedience to your Excellencies command, we have examined the Memorial Exhibited to your Excellency by the Attorney Gen^le^ Concerning the Settling of a Standard and Appointing an Officer for the Regulation of Weights & Scales for Curr^t^ Gold & Silver, & are humbly of the opinion that it is very necessary to be done, & Pursuant Thereto Presume to recommend unto your Excellency Cornelius Vanderburgh & Jacob Boelen, Silversmiths as Persons of good Reputation and very fitt to be appointed by your Excellency for the keeping of the Standard of Silver & Gold weights and markeing all such as shall be used in this City & Province." . . .

Robert Lusting	A. D. Peyster
John Barberie	Gerard Douw

He made the gold cup presented to Governor Fletcher in 1693, the bullion for which was purchased for one hundred and six pounds sterling and turned

over to Vanderburgh to fashion. The council ordered that the revenue from the ferry be used for no other purpose until the bill for this was paid; evidently municipal ownership then was more profitable than as conducted here today.

The Leisler Rebellion was one of the most important happenings in the history of New York. Its results were the birth of a popular party in active opposition to the government, a party which worked for the country against the party for the crown. A study of the records of the Leisler Rebellion discloses the fact that Bartholomew LeRoux, the earliest of the famous silversmiths of that name who worked in New York for over half a century, took a most important part in this opening struggle of the masses against the classes. It is not difficult to picture this sturdy Huguenot silversmith standing in the Fort on the 26th of February, 1689, and voicing the popular indignation of his fellow-soldiers at the unwillingness of Leisler and his captains to secure the Fort absolutely against the threatened perils.

While to a large extent this interesting rebellion was caused by a revolt against the aristocratic faction, who had held control of the government under James II, yet the intensity of feeling which made the people rise almost to a man was aggravated by the fact that New York with its large Huguenot population was constantly in fear of the papists and French invasion, as it was well known that the French King had instructed his commanders that, in case the capture of New York was effected, "those of the pretended Reformed religion must be sent back to France." No better explanation of the state of affairs from this point of view

can be given than in the statement of this active Huguenot silversmith as follows:

"A declaration of Bathomew LeRoux declareth that Col. Bayard having demanded of the Company of Captain Munvielle in the presence of the Leut Nicholson & others, of the Capts of this City, as they were assembled in James fort of this City the reasons that obliged them to Appear in arms the whole company whereas they were ordered of their Captains that they should watch but half the Company & that they did oppose the Govor & he the Colonell at the fort Gate, & would not desist but would come & keep Guard with the whole company, & the said Bartholl le Roux having given him this answer, which was the True reasons, as the Company did then and doth Still acknowledge to be the truth—

"First—That we had a relation in this City, that the Papist upon Staten Island did threaten to cut the inhabitants throats & that the People had left their Plantations & were running the woods, & some gone with their familys in their boats and lay upon the river & further they threatened to come and burn this City & that Mr Dela Prearie had arms in his house for fifty men.

"2ly. That we had Certain information that there was Eighty or a hundred men coming from boston & other places that were hunted away, no doubt not for their goodnes & that there were several of them Irish & Papist & the Governor had desighed to take them in the fort yt which they would not suffer—

"3d. That a good part of the Soldiers that were in the fort already were papist & that they thought themselves not secure, to be so guarded & if it be so that

but half a Company should be permitted to keep guard, they would not be above ten or fifteen men in the fort & therefore they thought themselves not secure in the fort so weak.

" 4th. That the same day there was Complaint made that Col Dongan, his Brigantine was fitted out with a considerable Quantity of Guns & amonitions & made Water and provisions & that her whole loading was no other than if she had been designed for some warlike design & notwithstanding was Suffered to depart this port without interruption, these reasons did obleidge us to Come with he whole company to secure ourselves, the best we could, against the fears that were put upon us." . . . . . .

The animosities stirred up by the Leisler Rebellion and death of Leisler were not easily forgotten. The following affidavit against another of the seventeenth century silversmiths represented in the exhibition, John Wendover, well illustrates the bitter and lasting feeling toward the dominant party. The offense with which Wendover was charged in 1694 was evidently not a heinous one, as we find that he was elected alderman in 1698. He carried on his trade in New York until his death in 1727.

" The Examinant being duly sworn upon the holy Evangelists & examined Saith yt last night att seaven or eight of the Clock or thereabouts he the Examint was in ye house of Edward Buckmaster of ye said Citty Inholder in Company with one John Windower of ye said Citty Goldsmith & severall others and that the sd John Windower did throw a piece of eight upon the Table & speaking to this Examnant did say there is your money or to yt effect, that he the examint did

refuse to take itt & said that would not doe; upon wch the said John Windower threw down another Piece of eight & said there take itt that's enough & called for ye scales, & said but Ile pay you for itt, & Immediately did lift up his hand & did strike ye said examint upon ye face upon which the said Edward Buckmaster being then High Constable & hearing a noise came into ye Room & Commanded the Peace; & the said Examint further saith that after the peace was Commanded the said John Windower did say that Leisler & Milborne wer murdered which he would make appear & yt he would stand up for Jacobus Leisler while he had a drop of blood in his body and that their should be others hanged in a short time to Ballance the said Leisler & Milborne."

The Boelens, Jacob and Hendrik, father and son, were Dutch silversmiths, who came to New York shortly after 1680 and possessed a large share of the silversmith's trade in this city in the closing years of the eighteenth century. Much of their work has been secured for this exhibition. They probably worked in partnership. Their marks I-B and HB are similar in size and character of letters and both are inclosed in the same peculiar oval with serrated edges.

Jacob Boelen's name appears, in 1686, on the list of members of the Dutch Church. The city records bear much testimony to his activity in behalf of civic development. He was assessor for the North ward from 1685 to 1694. In 1689 he was appointed brantmaster by the council, when it was ordered that "five Ladders be made to serve upon occasion of Fyre, with sufficient hooks thereto." He was one of the special assessors appointed in 1693, "to assess & rate the in-

habitants Residence & Freeholders (the) 1725 proportion for the City for Raising £6000 for payment 300 volunteers to reinforce the Frontiers at Albany May 1693–4," and the following year " to raise the funds to pay for the 150 troops sent as a reinforcement for the frontiers of Albany." He was elected alderman of the North ward in 1695. In 1696 he was appointed on the committee for straightening Broad Street and for " the consideration of the making of the sewer in that locality." Their report reads that " 1158 feet of sewer would be needed, every foot of which would cost Fifteen shillings." He was appointed on the committee for estimating the cost of constructing the new City Hall, selecting its location, and investigating the best means of raising funds for the cost of the same, also on the committee for repairing the fortifications and powder house on Point Hollondia. He was alderman for the North ward in 1697 and was among those who petitioned to restore the bolting monopoly which had given to the burghers of New York City alone the privilege of bolting all flour and baking all bread for export in the province; the abolition of this monopoly had caused great distress in commercial circles in New York. In this connection it may be interesting to note that the flour barrels and wind-mill sails on the arms of New York City were selected as typical of this milling monopoly.

Hendrik Boelen apparently paid little attention to public affairs, but devoted himself to his trade, which he carried on successfully almost to the middle of the nineteenth century.

The earliest native silversmith represented in the exhibition is Jacobus Van der Spiegel, the maker of

the baptismal vessel lent by the South Reformed Church of New York, and also of the tankard of unusual size shown among the plate made for domestic use. He was the son of Laurens Van der Spiegel and with his brother Johannes followed the profession of silversmith.

The plate made by Jacobus Van der Spiegel carries with it memories of its maker's military services along the Albany frontier, as well as of the days when fear of the capture of New York by the French was ever terrifying its citizens. We find his name on the list of "y^e^ people sent to Albany" on the 13th of March, 1689, upon orders from Leisler to protect the northern frontier against the impending French invasion, also his commission as ensign in Captain Walter's company in the same year, and a record of his captaincy in the following curious voucher:

"In Albany Anno do 1691. His Excellency Co Henry Sloughter Capt. Genll: and Governour in Chief off the Provence of New York. To the Companes to drink upon the newes of yo'r Excells Happie Arryvill.* 1 barrl double beer.
To Capt. Van der Spegle Comp'a. Item £0.14."

In 1694–5 he was assessor for the West ward, and the following year one of those "sworn to assess the moyety of Seaven hundred and ninety Seaven pounds Nine Shillings Pursuant to An Act of Gen^ll^ Assembly

*Mrs. Van Rensselaer in her "History of the City of New York" clearly points out that illiterate Dutch pens dealing phonetically with unaccustomed sounds explain the curious spelling in the records of the 17th century; thus the same persons frequently appear under various names. Carol Van Brugh and Cornelius Vanderburgh were identical personages.

Entituled an Act for y^e^ Raising one hundred & twenty Effective men to be Imployed by his excellency for the Reinforcing & Strengthning the Fronteers of the Province att Albany."

He was elected to the highly honorable position of constable in 1698. His family had long been prominent in social life. One of his sisters was married to Isaac de Forest, and another to Rip Van Dam, who for thirty years was one of the council of the city. A comparison between the portrait of this famous old rebel and the head with flowing wig in heavy relief, which forms the unusual decoration of the tip of a tankard shown in the exhibition, allows the fancy that Van der Spiegel embellished some of his silver with the portrait of his popular brother-in-law.

Garrett Onclebagh, who made two of the communion beakers in the exhibition, belonging to the Reformed Dutch Church of Flatbush, was of an old and socially prominent New York family and an active member of the Dutch Church. His standing in the community was high, for he was elected to the office of assistant alderman for the successive years 1700–3. The office of alderman or assistant alderman was even more important in the early days than now. The city was divided into six wards: North, South, West, East, Dock, and Out. Each of these was represented by one alderman and one assistant alderman. The twelve constituted a general court for the city with powers of supervision far exceeding any of the governmental bodies of today. Along with other powers they possessed the right of fixing the prices of all necessities of life, and they regulated the price of wheat, the size and quality of loaves, and in many ways had more ex-

treme power than advocated by the most radical exponent of governmental supervision today.

While serving out his various terms, Onclebagh was active on various interesting and important subcommittees. One important act of his was the farming out of the ferry to Brooklyn. The contract was an involved one and called for the maintenance of a public house of entertainment, and of two scows and two small boats for the carrying of passengers. The charges prescribed were eight stivers of wampum, or a silver two-pence, for the ferriage of an individual. "People in company" were carried at lower rates. The tolls were fixed for horses and beasts, hogs, barrels, and various products of the farm.

Onclebagh became involved in certain factional disputes and lost the favor of the people, which he regained, but fell from grace in other ways, as upon his election to his former office in 1713 his colleagues on the board passed the following resolution:

"Whereas Garrett Onclebagh who was lately Elected to serve in the Office of Assistant of the North Ward of this City for the year Ensueing is A Person of Evil fame and Reputation and hath been Convicted of Coyning the Current Money of this Province and since hath also been Convicted of Champerty, it is therefore the Opinion of this Court that the said Garrett Onclebagh is not qualified to serve in the said Office and it is ORDER'D (Nemine Contra Dicente) that the Mayor and Recorder do refuse to swear him into the said Office."

After an investigation lasting several months, the charges were upheld, his place on the board declared vacant, and a successor appointed.

Another silversmith of interesting family connections was Cornelius Kierstede,* who took out his Freeman's papers in 1698. His grandfather Hans was the famous surgeon, and a very important personage. He married Sarah Roelofse, the daughter of Anneke Jans by her first husband. Sarah was well acquainted with the Indian language and acted as interpreter for Peter Stuyvesant. It was at their wedding that Governor Kieft, taking advantage of the condition of the guests "after the fourth or fifth drink," induced them to subscribe very liberally toward a new church in the Fort. Rum and religion went hand in hand in New Amsterdam. After working in New York for a quarter of a century Kierstede migrated to New Haven and much of his work done there is still to be found in the cities and hamlets of Connecticut. A superb tankard bearing his mark may be seen in the DePeyster room of the New York Historical Society.

Members of the Van Dyck family for half a century held a large proportion of the silver trade in New York, and are well represented in the exhibition.

Peter Van Dyck was a New Yorker by birth and possibly learned his trade from Bartholomew LeRoux, whose daughter Rachel he married. We find his name in 1704 on the "list of men that have signed to goe with Capt. Nicholas Evertsen on an expedition against a french privateer which appeared off the coast." This expedition set out bravely, but on obtaining a sight of the enemy, the motley crew refused to man the ship and the expedition ignominiously sailed back to New

* He was the son of Hans Kierstede and Jannetje Lockermans and was born in 1674. He married Zaza Elsewarth.

York in safety. Evidently no reflection was cast upon Peter Van Dyck's bravery on this occasion, as in 1708 he was sworn as constable of the East ward. In 1730 he was elected assessor.

Peter Van Dyck was an active participant in the factious strife which kept the city in a state of political unrest during the administration of Governor Cosby, and, along with his fellow-silversmiths, Charles Le-Roux, Tobias Stoutenburgh, and Philip Goelet, affixed his name to the petition herewith; which was made in protest against the illegal election of Adolph Phillipse in 1737, an election with the same issues at stake, and as exciting as that of the famous election at East Chester, in 1733.

"To the Honour^{ble} GEORGE CLARKE Esq. Leiv^{t} Governour & Command^{r} in Chief of New-Yorke & Territorys thereon Depending in America.

"The Petition of the Subscribers

"Most Humbly Sheweth

"That wee have this day seen or heard of the most Barefaced Villany Committed by Will^{m} Cosby Esq^{r} present high Sheriff of this Citty & County of New-York in the Face of the world in Declareing Adolphe Philipse to be chosen Representative for this Citty and County Contrary to the Duty of his Oath and office.

"Wee therefore most Humbly pray that our Lives Libertys and properties may no Longer Remain Committed to the Said William Cosby; but that he may be forthwith removed from his said Office and the S^{d} Adolph Philipse may not be qualified to Sit as an Assembly man untill a fair Hearing of the matter and y^{r} Petitioners shall Ever pray."

There is an excellence of artistic conception and

workmanship found in the plate made by Peter Van Dyck (see pages 9 and 60) which allows the assertion that as a silversmith he had no superior in America. The personal touch is ever there, and a perusal of his will (proven in 1750) brings with it the thought that this good old silversmith loved his handiwork, as we can see by his desire to leave "To my daughters Hannah and Cornelia, each a silver mugg. To my daughter Sarah my smallest silver tankard. To my daughter Mary my biggest silver tankard. To my daughter Lena my silver teapot. Each of these articles are to be valued according to weight and reckoned as part of their share."

His son, Richard Van Dyck, was also a silversmith and is represented in the exhibition. Occasional advertisements in the New York papers from 1753 to 1756 show that he gradually drifted away from his early profession and became an importer of "pictures, European and Indian goods, looking glasses, sconses and Florence oyl." Very little plate bearing his mark has survived.

Another silversmith of the early eighteenth century and of interesting lineage here represented was Bartholomew Schaats, a descendant of that interesting character, Domine Gideon Schaats, who, after being ordained by the Classis of Amsterdam, came to New Amsterdam in 1652 in the ship Flower of Guelder under contract with the patron Johannis van Rennselaer "to be missionary to the Indians, teacher of the catechism, and school-master for old and young," and later, in 1657, became minister of the church at Beverwyck (Albany), which charge he held until his death in 1694. Two communion beakers in the ex-

hibition were acquired by the congregation in Albany under his pastorate.

Bartholomew LeRoux, who spoke in justification of his fellow-citizens' seizure of the Fort, lived on the west side of Broadway a little south of Morris Street. His activities in the Leisler Rebellion in no way caused him to lose caste with the party in power, as he was elected to various positions of responsibility—constable, assessor and collector, and in 1703 assistant alderman, to which office he was re-elected annually for the next ten years.

His son Charles successfully carried on the silversmith's trade built up by his father, who died in 1713. Charles LeRoux lived at a period even more interesting and epoch-making than that of his father. He was long the official silversmith of the city; the records show that, from 1720 to 1743, to him alone was entrusted the making of the various gold and silver boxes, which, engraved with the arms of the city, inclosed the city seal, which accompanied the engrossed freedom of the city granted by the common council for noteworthy service and to highly honored visitors.

He was an engraver as well, and was instructed to make the stamps for the issue of bills of credit of 1734 and 1737, and deliver them to William Bradford and John Peter Zenger, respectively, for the printing.

Snuff boxes made by Charles LeRoux figure as tokens of the city fathers' gratitude for services rendered. Of these boxes, not the least interesting was the one presented to Captain Peter Solgard in 1723, "who lately on A Cruise upon this Coast in the due Execution & discharge of his Duty upon Intelligence given him sought for Pursued and Engaged two Pyrate

Sloops Commanded by One Low (A Notorious & Inhumane Pyrate) one of which Sloops he took After a Resolute Resistance & Very much Shatter'd the Other who by the favour of the Night Escaped, twenty Six of which Pyrates So taken being lately Executed at Rhode Island, not only Eased this City and Province of A Very great trouble but of A Very Considerable Expence &c:"

Its cost was twenty-three pounds nineteen shillings, and it was decorated with "the Arms of this Corporation handsomely engraved on one Side thereof, and on the Other his Majesties Ship Greyhound Engaging two Pyrate Sloops and A Motto Over them (Viz^{t}) Quaesitos Humani Generis Hostes Debellare Superbum."

Another was voted at the time of the capture of Gardiner's Island from the Spanish in 1728 to Captain Covil Mayne, Commander of his Majesty's ship Biddeford, who "did lately at the Request of his Excellency the Honble John Montgomerie ESq^{r} Governour and Cap^{t} General of this Province, with the Greatest Chearfulness Bravery and Expedition (Notwithstanding that the Man of Warr under his Command was at that time unrig'd in Order to refit) in few hours make ready and proceed against A Spanish Privateer Ship which had landed A Considerable force and already made barbarous havock and depredation upon the Coasts of this Province (at A time when his Majesties Station Ship the Shoram was unhapily disabled by the loss of her Masts in her late dangerous Voyage from Great Brittain and rendred intirely incapable of putting to sea) and by the Terror of his Majesties Arms under the Conduct of so Gallant and Experienc'd A Com-

mander (which too soon reach'd the Ears of the Enemy) drove them from these seas by means whereof our Villages that had lately felt and were hourly Exposed to their Brutal Ravage were freed from their Just fears and Apprehensions, our Alarms Ceased, and our Trade was again successfully Opened". . . .

LeRoux was assistant alderman at the time of the trial of the printer John Peter Zenger, and was one of the council who voted in 1735 a gold snuff box, five and one-half ounces in weight to be made by Charles LeRoux, to Zenger's counsel along with the following resolutions:

. . . . "WHEREAS Honour is the Just Reward of Vertue and Publick Benefitts demand A Publick Acknowledgment WE therefore under A Gratefull sense of the Remarkable service done to the Inhabitants of this City and County by Andrew Hamilton ESq^{r} of Pensilvania Barrister at Law by his learned and Generous defence of the Rights of Mankind and the Liberty of the Press in the Case of John Peter Zenger lately tryed on an Information Exhibited in the Supream Court of this Colony, do by these presents bear to the Said Andrew Hamilton ESq^{r} the Publick thanks of the Freemen of this Corporation for that signal service which he Chearfully undertook under great Indisposition of body and Generously performed Refusing any ffee or Reward. . . ."

Charles LeRoux was seal maker to the city as well as engraver and silversmith. In 1735 he was one of the committee of four aldermen appointed to . . . . "Advise with Counsel learned in the Law, what Methods are legally to be taken by this Corporation to Recover the Seal of the Said Corporation out of the

Custody of the present Mayor who detains the same Contrary to A Law of this Corporation;" . . . . . .

As a result of their consultation and report the city records note that "Mr Mayor having Consented to deliver the seal of this Corporation to the Common Clerk of this Corporation for the use of the Said Corporation, it is ORDERED that A seal be forthwith made and delivered to Mr Mayor; which Seal is to be Called the seal of the Office of Mayorality of the City of New York, that the Said Seal be Round somthing larger than a Dollar, the City Arms to be Engraved thereon, and that the Motto be (City of New York Seal of Mayorality) and that Mr LeRoux make the same with all Expedition."

Charles LeRoux's name is also found on the list of the Grand Jury, who in 1736 . . . "Do Certifie that James Alexander ESqr * in the several Offices that he has Enjoyed within this Colony of New York, has Executed the same Offices to the General satisfaction, and without blemish in his Reputation, as far as we have heard or believe. That he has also for many years last past practiced as an Attorney and Council at Law with a fair and upright Character, that he hath been and Still is Generally Reputed and Esteemed to be a true friend to the late Glorious Revolution and to the Protestant succession in the Illustrious House of Hanover and well Affected to his present Majestys Person and Government. And that the Said James

* James Alexander, one of the leaders of the patriotic party, was disbarred from the practice of law by Governor Cosby, while acting as one of the counsel for Zenger at the very commencement of this all-important trial, the outcome of which assured to New York City an unbridled press and freedom of political thought.

Alexander is A Man of good life and of a good Estate within this City and Colony to the best of our knowledge." . . .

Civic development, warfare, and politics are not the only associations which hover around this early Knickerbocker plate. The name of William Huertin (who made one of the porringers shown in the exhibition) involuntarily calls to mind the coming of the Palatines and the founding of the Lutheran Church in this state through the following quaint translation of an inscription (signed by Susanna Sibylla Huertin, his wife, the daughter of the famous preacher) upon the tombstone of the Rev. Joshua Kocherthal at West Camp, New York.

"Know Traveler, under this stone rests, beside his Sibylla Charlotta, a real traveler, of the High Dutch in North America, their Joshua and a pure Lutheran preacher of the same on the east and west side of the Hudson river. His first arrival was with Lord Lovelace, in 1709, the first of January. His second with Colonel Hunter, 1710 the Fourteenth of June. The Journey of his soul to Heaven on St. John's day, 1719 interrupted his return to England. Do you wish to know more? Seek in Melanchtons Fatherland, who was Kocherthal, who Harschias, who Winchenback. B. Berkenmeyer, S. Huertin, L. Brevort."

Huertin took a very active part in the controversy which arose among the congregation of the French church, L'Église du Saint Esprit, in Pine Street in 1724, when the consistory dismissed the elder pastor, the Rev. Mr. Rou, at the insistence of the adherents of the Rev. Mr. Moulinar (whose son's handiwork is shown in the exhibition). He strenuously supported

the claims of the younger pastor Moulinar, a man then "most distinguished for his peaceful Spirit, dull parts, and unblameable conversation" against the elder pastor Rou—"a Man of Learning, but proud, pleasurable and passionate"—in the dissensions in the consistory which resulted in the dismissal of Mr. Rou. Mr. Rou took his case before the city fathers, who decided his dismissal was irregular, but advised the congregation to adjust their difference amicably among themselves. Mr. Rou then filed a Bill in Chancery before the Governor, at which action the supporters of Moulinar, cognizant of Governor Burnet's predilection for the plaintiff, withdrew in a body from the church.

It is not the province of this monograph to detail the names and histories of the two hundred silversmiths who worked in New York during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Many of their names are closely identified with our city's progress and their descendants are legion. Possibly enough has been told to associate their work with the history of our city. They were a sturdy lot of men; some of them braved the dangers of settling in an unknown country and took an active part in the building up of the town; others lent their influence to the party of democracy during the long struggle for political independence, which only ended with the birth of the republic. Their work was honest, and represents the very beginning of the development of the arts and crafts in this city of ours, and must have an added interest in that it perpetuates the artistic conception of men so closely identified with the early history of our great metropolis.

R. T. H. Halsey.

October 1, 1910.

CATALOGUE

of

EARLY SILVER

Inscription: Dieakony ant Fort Orangje in Nieünederlandt anno 1660.

Lent by the First Reformed Church, Albany, N. Y.

See also under Ahasuerus Hendricks, American maker.

In March, 1624, the ship Nieu Nederlandt sailed from Amsterdam, carrying thirty families, chiefly Walloons, and a few Dutch freemen. The majority of the families proceeded up the river. Under the shadow of the clay hill on which the Capitol now stands, they built rude huts and a little log fort which they named Fort Orange.

The Albany (Beverwyck, Rensselaerwyck) Church was founded in 1642, fourteen years after that at New York. Its first pastor was Joannes Megapolensis, who afterwards assisted Polhemus at Flatbush and Flatlands.

"Domine Megapolensis" was to receive as salary for six years of pastoral labor "1100 guilders ($440), 22½ bushels of wheat, and two firkins of butter for the first three years, and if his labors were satisfactory to the patroon, he was to receive an additional amount of 200 g. ($80) per annum for the succeeding three years." (Hist. Discourse on Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Albany.) The pastor at the time the two pieces of silver here catalogued were given was Gideon Schaats, who had been a schoolmaster at Beest in Holland before coming to America. He was the second minister of the church, serving from 1652 for more than thirty years.

3. BEAKER. Flaring cylindrical body with moulded base; engraved with a band of interlacing strap-work inclosing scrolls of flowers and leaves, three groups of depending scrolls, drops of fruit and flowers, and, below, three birds. H. 7⅛ inches.
Marks: (3) Haarlem marks.
Inscription: H✠W

Lent by the Collegiate Church, New York.

In New York City the Reformed Dutch Church was called the Collegiate Church. Worship was conducted in different buildings, in the Fort from 1628 to 1693; in Garden Street, called the South Church, from 1693 to 1813, when the edifice was burned; the Middle Church, Cedar Street, corner of Nassau, from 1727 to 1844, when the building was given up; in the North Church, on Fulton Street, corner of William, from 1769 to 1874; in Ninth Street from 1836 to 1861; in Lafayette Place from 1839 (called the Middle Church from 1855); in Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue from 1854; and Forty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue from 1868.
The Garden Street congregation separated from the Collegiate Church after the fire and became known as the South Dutch Church.

4. BEAKER. Flaring cylindrical body with moulded and repoussé base; engraved with a band of interlaced strap-work inclosing scrolls of flowers and leaves, three depending scrolls inclosing cartouches with figures of Fortitude, Strength, and Wisdom, and below, three birds with olive branches. H. 7¼ inches.
Marks: (3) Haarlem marks.
Inscription: H✠W

Lent by the Collegiate Church, New York.

4.1. BEAKER. Border of interlaced bands inclosing scrolls of flowers and leaves, with depending bunches of fruit; between these, figures with bows and arrows and cartouches inclosing figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity; below, birds with olive branches. H. 6¾ inches.

Marks: (3) Haarlem marks.

Inscription: Catharina Van Cortlant (script).

Lent by the First Reformed Church, Tarrytown, New York.

The church at Tarrytown, formerly called Philipsburg, was established in 1697. The silver has been "used since the church was founded. They were given by Frederic Flypse or Fredryck Flypse at the time the church was built. The baptismal bowl originally set in a kind of ring that extended out from the pulpit."

CHALICE, SWEDISH, XVIII CENTURY. LENT BY HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

PART II

The work of

Swedish Silversmiths

UNKNOWN MAKER.

5. CHALICE WITH PATEN-COVER. Spherical bowl; hexagonal stem; round knop with two rows of repoussé scallops inclosing engraved flowers and letters S M I N R I between four moulded bands; wide, flaring, moulded foot sexfoil. H. 9⅝ inches. Paten, D. 6 inches.

Marks on chalice: C. B., in circle with crown above. Portions of two others. These marks are those of Christiania and date from the early part of the eighteenth century.

Inscription: Chalice; *a.* Fahlŭ Bergslags Schenck: til H: Trefal-Kirkiopo China i Penſylvanien Ao 1718/Aſſeſor och Bergmäſtare: Herr: Anders Swab: *b.* H: Erick Biörck-P-Fahlŭ-Fordom Wid China i Penſylvanien: e. Tag och drick: thetta är min blod: *c.* Tager Ock att: dätta är min Lekomen. Paten; Tager ock att dätta är min Lekomen (script).

Translation: *a.* Gift of the Mining Company of Fahlun to Holy Trinity Church at Christina, in Pennsylvania, A.D. 1718, Assessor and Mine Master, Andrew Swab. Magister Eric Bjork,

Pastor of Fahlun, formerly at Christina, in Pennsylvania: *b.* Take and drink, this is my blood. Paten; Take and eat, this is my body.

Lent by Holy Trinity Church, Wilmington, Delaware.

This chalice is a reminder of the small colony of Swedes who settled in Delaware in 1640 and 1641, remaining there only until 1655, when Governor Stuyvesant with the representative of his church, Dominie Megapolensis, turned them out after a bloodless conflict. The Rev. Eric Bjork, pastor of Holy Trinity Church from 1696 to 1714, after he had been recalled to Sweden and appointed pastor at Fahlun, sent this chalice to Wilmington as a gift.

6. BOX WITH COVER. Oval, with moulded cover. L. 3⅞ inches.
Marks: None.
Inscription: Trinity Church A.D. 1718.

Lent by Holy Trinity Church, Wilmington, Delaware.

TANKARD, BY PETER VAN DYCK. LENT BY R. T. HAINES HALSEY

PART III

The work of

American Silversmiths

I. A.

7. FLAGON. Bulbous body with wide neck; splayed fluted foot having moulding on edge; tall domed cover with moulding on edge; open scroll purchase, fluted at top; hinge drop on handle; scroll handle with heart-shaped tip. H. 9⅛ inches.
Mark: I A (script), in square.
Inscription: B. M. L. (script), interlaced.

Lent by the First Presbyterian Church, Trenton, New Jersey.

The First Presbyterian Church of Trenton was, according to a tablet in the church, formed in 1712, built in 1726, rebuilt in 1805.

ADRIAN BANCKER (1703–c. 1761). *Son of Evert Bancker, Mayor of Albany. Born October 10, 1703. Married Elizabeth van Taerling in New York, January 30, 1729. Admitted as a Freeman, New York, 1731. Continued his trade for about thirty years. Collector of the South Ward from 1733 to 1736.*

8. BAPTISMAL BASIN. Spherical bowl; wide plain rim with moulded edge. D. 10½ inches.
Mark: A B. in oval.

Inscriptions: a. Om na dit leev' o. Mensch het eeuwig Levent'erven; | Zyt reyn in Christùs bloed, en sterf dore Voor ùw sterven. | Die in Gods Zone leeft, reets eeùwig Leven heeft, | En leeft door't waar geloof, die in de Liefde leeft. *b.* (Seal.) SIG. ECCL. PROT. BELG. REFORM. NOV. EBORACENSIS. 1744. *c.* Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York (script).

Lent by the Collegiate Church, New York.

9. BEAKER. H. 7 inches.
Mark: A B, in oval.
Inscription: None.

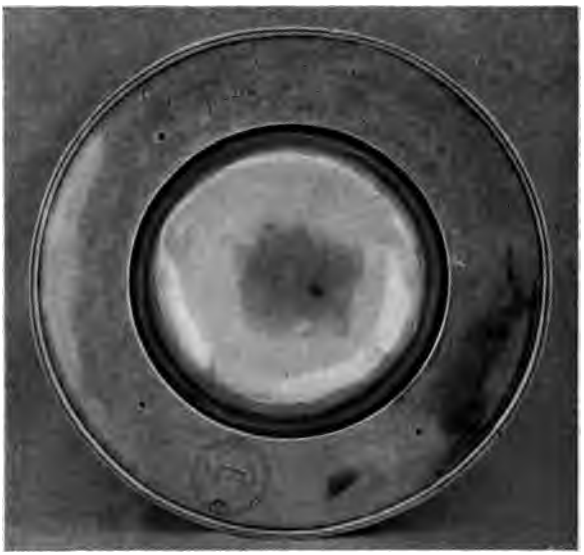
Lent by the Rochester Church, Accord, New York.

The Rochester Church was organized in 1701, the beginning of its life coinciding with that of the community itself. It shared for several years the fostering care of the Rev. Petrus Vas and the Rev. G. W. Mancius of Kingston. Eager for a minister of their own, the churches of Marbletown, Rochester, and Wawarsing in 1751 sent Jacobus Frelinghuysen to Holland to complete his studies at the University of Utrecht and return as their clergyman. He was licensed and ordained by the Classis of Amsterdam and sailed for America, but died during his passage over.

10. CREAM JUG. Pear-shaped body with spherical bottom; serrated edge; three cabriole legs; double scrolled handle. H. 4⅛ inches.
Mark: A B, in oval.
Inscription: None.

Lent by Luke Vincent Lockwood.

11. PORRINGER. Handle with three piercings; with a modern cover. D. 5¼ inches.



BAPTISMAL BASIN, BY ADRIAN BANCKER. LENT BY THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, NEW YORK

Mark: A B, in oval.
Inscription: $\mathrm{C}^{\mathrm{D}}{}_{\mathrm{B}}$

Lent by Mrs. Robert Remsen.

12. TEAPOT. Bell-shaped; moulded lip and shoulder band; splayed foot; tall, moulded, domed cover with finial; octagonal curved spout; straight handle sockets; double scrolled wood handle with silver tip. H. 7½ inches.
Mark: A B, in oval.
Inscription: a. $\mathrm{I}^{\mathrm{B}}{}_{\mathrm{E}}$; *b.* L.S.W. (Gothic).

Lent by R. T. Haines Halsey.

13. PORRINGER. D. 5 inches.
Mark: A B, in oval.
Inscription: a. S M; *b.* Modern record.

Lent by Judge A. T. Clearwater.

14. TANKARD. Flat domed lid; double scroll purchase; hinge drop; scroll handle (half rat-tail), with oval on tip. H. 6⅝ inches.
Mark: A. B., in oval.
Inscriptions: a. C T E interlaced (script); *b.* $\mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{C}}{}_{\mathrm{I}}$

Anonymous loan.

15. PORRINGER. Handle with three piercings. D. 5⅛ inches.
Mark: A B, pellet below, in a heart.
Inscription: $\mathrm{H}^{\mathrm{R}}{}_{*}\mathrm{C}$

Lent by Mrs. Robert Remsen.

SIMEON A. BAYLEY. *Worked in New Y 1790–1796.*

16. TEAPOT. Oval; sides elaborately engr with garlands, borders, and panels; beaded ed bell-shaped cover with urn finial; straight ha sockets. D. 6⅛ inches. H. 6⅞ inches.
Mark: BAYLEY, in shaped rectangle.
Inscription: I E C interlaced, (Euphemia Colvi (script).
Lent by R. T. Haines Halsey.

JOHN BEDFORD. *Worked at Fishkill, Du ess county, from shortly after the Revolution unti death in 1834.*

17. SUGAR TONGS. Narrow, engraved bor acorn-shaped tips. L. 6½ inches.
Mark: I Bedford (script), in rectangle.
Inscription: I W, interlaced (script).
Lent by R. T. Haines Halsey.

THAUVET BESLEY. *Admitted as a F man in New York, 1727.*

18. TANKARD. Reeded rim and base; flat mo ed cover with serrated, engraved front edge; dou scroll purchase; rat-tail on scroll handle; loz tip. H. 7⅛ inches.
Mark: T B, monogram, crown above.
Inscription: $I^{H}I$
Lent by Mrs. Richard S. Ely.

A. BLANCHARD. *Lexington, Kentucky, about 1800.*

19. MUG. Cylindrical body; moulded lip and bottom; flat (five-sided) scroll handle. H. 6 inches; D. 5 inches.
Mark: A. BLANCHARD, in long oval.
Inscription: Frankfort Presbyterian Church (script).

Lent by the First Presbyterian Church, Frankfort, Kentucky.

The city of Frankfort is situated upon the first parcel of ground surveyed and located in what is now the State of Kentucky. No record gives the exact date of the organization of the church, but from reliable information 1816 may be fixed upon as the year.

20. MUGS (2). Same as above. H. 4¼ and 4¼ inches; D. 3½ and 3⅝ inches.
Mark: A. BLANCHARD, in long oval.
Inscription: Frankfort Presbyterian Church (script).

Lent by the First Presbyterian Church, Frankfort, Kentucky.

HENDRIK BOELEN. *Son of Jacob Boelen; married Anneken Kourt; daughter Anna baptized, Nov. 28, 1686; died, 1755.* *See page xxiv.*

21. BASIN. Shallow depression domed in the center; moulded flaring rim. D. 15⅞ inches.
Mark: HB, in shaped shield.
Inscription: None.

Lent by the Collegiate Church, New York.

22. BEAKER. Moulded foot with band of repoussé crosses; engraved with a band of interlacing strap-work inclosing scrolls of leaves and flowers and branches, which depend in three groups surrounding cartouches containing figures of *πιστις*, *ελπιδ* and *αγαπης*. H. 6¾ inches.
Mark: HB, in shaped shield.
Inscription: None.

Lent by the Reformed Church, Flatlands, Long Island.

The church at Flatlands (Amersfoort), Long Island, was founded in 1654, under the general pastorate of J. T. Polhemus.
Rev. Mr. Polhemus had his morning discourse at Flatbush, with his evening service alternately at Midwout and Breuckelen. In consequence of this arrangement Governor Stuyvesant was presented with the following remonstrance by the people of Brooklyn:
"Every fortnight on Sundays he comes here, only in the afternoon for a quarter of an hour, when he only gives us a prayer in lieu of a sermon, by which we can receive very little instruction; while often, while one supposes the prayer or sermon . . . is beginning, then it is actually at an end, by which he contributes very little to the edification of his congregation."

23. BEAKERS (2). Engraved with a band of interlaced strap-work inclosing scrolls of leaves, flowers, and branches. H. 6½ inches.
Mark: HB, in shaped shield.
Inscription: None.

Lent by the Reformed Church, Bergen, New Jersey.

The Bergen Church (Jersey City) was founded in 1662. "In September the civil authorities of the village petitioned the governor and his council for a minister of the gospel, at the same time subjoining a subscription list, by which twenty-five persons had obligated themselves

BEAKER, BY HENDRIK BOELEN. LENT BY THE REFORMED CHURCH, FLATLANDS, LONG ISLAND

yearly to contribute the amount of 417 guilders in seewan for his support. But the affairs of the province at this period were in such a bad condition . . . that . . . the petition had to be ignored, and Bergen, for almost a century afterwards (till 1750), remained without the services of a local pastor." The schoolmaster filled the minister's place.

"On May 26, 1678, Bergen's first communion set was bought at an expense of 74 guilders 10 stivers and consisted of the following articles: 'eight lbs. of pewter, being three plates and a pitcher of 6 guilder the pound, and two pewter beakers at 12 guilder apiece, and 1 el of Ossenburger linen.' On January 26, 1731, the pewter cups were changed for two silver ones, bought of Hendrikus Boele, and costing 519 guilders 10 stivers in seewan. These latter cups are still in possession of the Bergen Reformed Church, and do service at every communion." (Sketch of Early History of Reformed Dutch Church of Bergen—Versteeg.)

24. TANKARD. Tapering cylindrical body with moulded lip and base; flat domed cover, having coin of Louis XV, dated 1727 inlaid; serrated front edge; scroll purchase and moulded hinge; scrolled handle with cherub's head tip. H. 7 inches.

Mark: HB, in shaped shield.

Inscription: a. V C N, interlaced (script); *b.* Coat-of-arms; *c.* I_M^M

Lent by Mrs. Robert Temple Emmet.

25. BEAKERS (2). Repoussé ornament between the moulded lines of the foot; engraved with a band of interlacing strap-work inclosing scrolls of flowers and leaves, which depend in three groups and surround cartouches containing figures of SPES, FIDES, and CHARITAS. H. 6⅞ inches.

Mark: HB, in shaped shield.

Inscription: As above, and on one, 1707.

Lent by the New Utrecht Reformed Church, Brooklyn, New York.

The church at New Utrecht was founded in 1677 with the Rev. Casparus Van Zuuren as clergyman. Flatbush, Flatlands, Brooklyn, and New Utrecht shared his services. In 1707, 530 guilders—or $212—were paid for two cups for the communion service, which are the old silver ones now in use.

On the Sabbaths the clergyman was unable to be present, services were conducted by the voor-lezer, or clerk—probably the village schoolmaster. He performed the duties of sexton, chorister, lay reader, and catechist.

I. B. *New York, 1680.*

26. BEAKER. Flaring cylindrical body with moulded base; engraved with a band of interlacing strapwork inclosing scrolls of flowers and leaves, which depend in three groups surrounding cartouches inclosing figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity, and below, trees. H. 7¼ inches.

Mark: I B, in shield.

Inscription: Een tecken Van liefden en Waerhyt | tot Kercke aen Kinſtoun | A. 1683.

Lent by the First Reformed Church, Kingston, New York.

Hermanus Blom, ordained to preach in the New Netherlands "both on water and on the land, and in all the neighborhood, but principally in Esopus," came to the new country upon the urgent request of the Classis, an ecclesiastical judicatory, like the Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church, and was assigned to the settlement of Esopus, Kingston, as the one most in need of his ministrations. The Church at that place was organized under his ministry in 1659. This Church was served until December, 1808, by pastors educated in universities of Holland and Germany, who preached in Dutch.

26.1. BAPTISMAL BASIN. Flaring moulded rim, spherical bowl (later foot added). D. 10½ inches.

Mark: I B, quatrefoil below, in shield.

Inscription: Fredryck Flypſe (script).

Lent by the First Reformed Church, Tarrytown, New York.

JACOB BOELEN. *Worked in New York from 1680; married Katharina Klock; daughter Byken baptized July 14, 1680; admitted as a Freeman in New York, 1698; a brother-in-law of Dirck Ten Eyck.* *See page xxiii.*

27. BOWL. Divided into six panels by repoussé ornament; two scroll handles ending in term; moulded base. D. 5½ inches.

Mark: I B, in shaped shield. (The Boelen mark, but partially illegible.)

Inscription: a. A·V·V; *b.* TVV; *c.* M·S·R

Lent by Mrs. Robert Remsen.

28. BASINS (2). Flat domed depression; flaring moulded rim. D. 14⅛ inches.

Mark: I B, in shaped shield.

Inscription: None.

Lent by the Collegiate Church, New York.

29. TANKARD. Moulded lip and moulded base embossed with cord; domed cover with flat top; serrated front edge and double spiral purchase; scroll

handle with moulded drop and shield tip. H. 5½ inches.
Mark: I B, in shaped shield.
Inscription: Crest, ram's head and oak branches.
Lent by R. T. Haines Halsey.

EPHRAIM BRASHER. *This name appears in the New York Directory, 1786–1805; member of the Gold and Silver Smiths' Society. Brasher made the die for the famous doubloon known by his name.*

30. BAPTISMAL BASIN. Spherical bowl; flaring, moulded, and beaded rim. D. 10⅛ inches.
Mark: E B, in oval.
Inscription: a. The North Church | April 15th, 1796 (script); *b.* Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York (script).
Lent by the Collegiate Church, New York.

31. CREAMER. Inverted bell shape; slender stem; round spreading foot on square base; beading around lip and foot; high strap handle, moulded. H. 7¾ inches.
Mark: E B, in oval.
Inscription: a. R B, interlaced (script); *b.* W D B.
Lent by R. T. Haines Halsey.

32. MUG. Splayed foot; scrolled handle with acanthus leaf. H. 5⅜ inches.
Mark: E B, in oval.
Inscription: None.
Lent by R. T. Haines Halsey.

BOWL, BY JACOB BOELEN. LENT BY MRS. ROBERT REMSEN

MUGS, BY JOHN HASTIER. LENT BY THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SOUTHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND

BOWL, BY SIMEON SOUMAINE. LENT BY MRS. ROBERT REMSEN

J. C. & CO.

33. CREAMER. Octagonal helmet shape; moulded foot on octagonal base; wire handle. H. 7½ inches.
Mark: J. C. & Co., in rectangle.
Inscription: M. G, interlaced (script).

Lent by Mrs. George S. DeWitt.

34. TEAPOT. Octagonal, with domed cover and finial; straight spout; engraved with bands and garlands. H. 7 inches.
Mark: J. C. & Co., in rectangle.
Inscription: MG, interlaced (script).

Lent by Mrs. George S. DeWitt.

W. S. C.

35. MUG. Pear-shaped body; moulded lip and splayed foot; double curved, foliated handle. H. 4 inches.
Mark: 1. $W^{C}_{S,}$ in oval; 2. N York, in rectangle.
Inscription: S B R, interlaced (script), in a cartouche.

Lent by Professor Theodore S. Woolsey.

P. CHITRY. *Worked in New York 1816–1833.*

36. ALMS BASINS (2). Flat domed depression; flat moulded rim. D. 10 inches.
Mark: P. Chitry, in long oval.
Inscription: a. Zion Church Presented by the Ladies 1820 (script); *b.* N. on one and N. G. (North aisle and north gallery aisle.)

Lent by the Church of Zion and Saint Timothy, New York.

Zion Protestant Episcopal Church of New York was incorporated in 1810. At that time an English Lutheran Church, composed largely of English-speaking descendants of German Lutherans, was dissolved and became a parish of the Protestant Episcopal Church. St. Timothy's Church was incorporated in 1854 under the rectorship of the Rev. James Cole Tracey. In 1890 these two churches were united under the corporate title of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy.

A. D.

37. CHALICES (2). Cup-shaped bowl; flaring lip; rounded knop; moulded foot. H. 8⅝ inches.
Mark: A.D., in oval.
Inscription: A GIFT | OF THE HONR^BLE | JOHN READING Eſq | DECEAS'D | TO THE EASTERN PRESBI | TERIAN CONGREGATION | IN AMWELL 1767 (script), in cartouche.

Lent by the Amwell First Presbyterian Church, Reaville, N. J.

The Amwell First Presbyterian Church of Reaville, N. J., was organized between 1715 and 1733.

JOHN DAVID. *(1736–1798). Son of Peter David, Philadelphia.*

38. ALMS BASIN. Flat bowl with flat moulded rim. D. 10½ inches.
Mark: J D, in oval (small).
Inscription: THE GIFT OF THE HONOURABLE IOHN PENN ESQ^R TO S^T PETER'S CHURCH AT LEWISTOWN JUNE 10 1773

CHALICE, FLAGON, AND ALMS BASIN, BY JOHN DAVID. LENT BY SAINT PETER'S CHURCH, LEWES, DELAWARE

Lent by Saint Peter's Church, Lewes, Delaware.

St. Peter's Church, Lewes, Delaware, had its beginnings in 1689 through the aid of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The plate, as stated in the inscription, was presented in 1773 by John Penn, who was grandson of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, and governor of that province from 1773 to 1775, when because his loyalty to the colonies was doubted he was superseded.

39. CHALICE WITH COVER. Cup-shaped bowl; moulded lip; round knop between two collars on stem which ends in moulded foot; moulded domed cover with spiral finial. H. 12 inches.
Mark: I·DAVID, in oblong.
Inscription: THE GIFT OF THE HONBLE IOHN PENN ESQR TO ST PETER'S CHURCH AT LEWISTOWN JUNE 10 1773

Lent by Saint Peter's Church, Lewes, Delaware.

40. FLAGON. Bulbous body with moulded, splayed foot; moulded domed cover with scroll purchase and hinge drop; scroll handle with shield tip. H. 10 inches.
Mark: I·DAVID, in rectangle.
Inscription: As above.

Lent by Saint Peter's Church, Lewes, Delaware.

41. MUG. Bulbous body; moulded, splayed foot; scroll handles with acanthus leaf. H. 5⅛ inches.
Mark: I·DAVID, in rectangle.
Inscription: A F, interlaced (script).

Lent by Herbert Dupuy.

JOSEPH DUBOIS. *Worked in New York 1790–1798.*

42. ALMS BASIN. Flat domed depression; flaring rim. H. 9⅞ inches.
Mark: J·DUBOIS, in rectangle.
Inscription: The Gift of Leonard Bleecker to the Reformed Dutch Church in New York 1792 (script).

Lent by the Collegiate Church, New York.

CARY DUNN. *Worked in New York for thirty-one years from 1765, when he was admitted as Freeman; member of the Gold and Silver Smiths' Society, 1786.*

43. SUGAR TONGS. Arms with interlaced branches; pierced end with narrow engraved borders; shell-shaped tips. L. 6⅜ inches.
Mark: C·DUNN, in rectangle.
Inscription: C A.

Lent by R. T. Haines Halsey.

44. TANKARD. Moulded base; domed cover with flat top and serrated front edge; scroll purchase; scroll handle with drop. H. 7 inches.
Mark: C·DUNN, in rectangle.
Inscription: J J B, interlaced (script).

Lent by R. T. Haines Halsey.

I. W. FORBES. *New York, N. Y., 1805–1820.*

45. STANDING CUPS (2). Ovoid bowl; trumpet-shaped stem; moulded base. H. 7⅝ inches.

Mark: a. I. W. FORBES, in rectangle; *b.* Sheaf of wheat.

Inscription: Eng^{sh} Luth^{n} Church Zion | Presented by the Ladies | 1806 (script).

Lent by the Church of Zion and Saint Timothy, New York.

Zion Protestant Episcopal Church of New York was incorporated in 1810. At that time an English Lutheran Church, composed largely of English-speaking descendants of German Lutherans, was dissolved and became a parish of the Protestant Episcopal Church. St. Timothy's Church was incorporated in 1854 under the rectorship of the Rev. James Cole Tracey. In 1890 these two churches were united under the corporate title of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy.

46. FLAGON. Oval bulbous body; short stem; moulded foot; moulded domed cover with round finial; flat serrated purchase with flat hinges (?) on a flat curved handle. H. 13½ inches.

Mark: I. W. FORBES, in rectangle.

Inscription: (on both sides) Eng^{sh} Luth^{n} Ch^{h} Zion | Presented by the Ladies | 1806 (script).

Lent by the Church of Zion and Saint Timothy, New York.

47. FLAGON WITH SPOUT. Tapering cylindrical body; splayed foot; moulded cover with round knob and moulded hinge; curved handle; nulling on edge, midband, and bottom of foot. H. 12 inches.

Marks: a. I. W. FORBES, in rectangle; *b.* IWF / N.Y.; *c.* Anchor; *d.* Star; *e.* Head; *f.* C.

Inscription: None.

Lent by Christ Church, Poughkeepsie, New York.

In 1756 the Rev. Samuel Seabury became a missionary to Dutchess County by the appointment of the venerable Society. In 1764 he recorded the great opportunity for work in that county with the hope that "the Society will Send Some very pious young Clergyman to make them a Tender of his service." This clergyman proved to be Mr. John Beardsley, who was in charge of the parishes of Norwich and Groton, Conn. He found the people of Poughkeepsie eager for his services. As he wrote, "They have set about building a Church and are determined to procure 100 acres of land for a glebe."

48. PATENS (2). Flat, with flaring rim; trumpet stem; moulded foot. D. *a.* 8½ inches; *b.* 9½ inches.

Mark: 1. I W FORBES, in rectangle; 2. Sheaf of wheat.

Inscription: Eng^{sh} Luth^{n} Ch^{h} Zion | Presented by the Ladies. 1806 (script).

Lent by the Church of Zion and Saint Timothy, New York.

WILLIAM G. FORBES, *admitted as Freeman, 1773; name appears in first New York Directory, 1786, under notice of a meeting of the Gold and Silver Smiths' Society; member of Mechanics' Institute, 1802.*

49. ALMS BASINS (2). Domed depression; flaring rim. D. 9 inches.

Mark: W G FORBES, in rectangle.

Inscription: Bushwick Church 27th Aug^{t} 1803, (script).

Lent by the Reformed Church, Bushwick, Long Island.

The Bushwick (Boght) Church was founded in 1654 under the general pastorate of Polhemus.

50. ALMS BASIN. Flat domed depression with flaring rim. D. 10⅛ inches.
Mark: W. FORBES, in rectangle.
Inscription: The Gift of Iames C. Roosevelt to the Reformed Dutch Church in New York 1792 (script).

Lent by the Collegiate Church, New York.

51. BOWL. Spherical, with four flutings; short thick stem; flat fluted foot. H. 4¾ inches; D. 6¼ inches.
Mark: a. W G FORBES, in rectangle; *b.* eagle's head; *c.* sheaf of wheat.
Inscription: R H W, interlaced (script).

Lent by R. T. Haines Halsey.

N. FRANCIS. *New York, 1805–1816.*

52. SPOON. L. 7⅜ inches.
Mark: 1. N FRANCIS, in oblong; 2. eagle, in square with serrated top.
Inscription: Reformed | Dutch Church (script).

Lent by the Collegiate Church, New York.

PHILIP GOELET. *Son of Jacobus and Jannetje Cosaer; baptized, Nov. 5, 1701; admitted as Freeman, New York, 1731; served as assessor and constable at various times, 1731–1747; married Katha-*

rina Boelen; Goelet was a direct descendant of Jacobus Goelet, the early schoolmaster, and later bookseller and stationer, at the Sign of the Bible in what is now Hanover Square.

52. 1. BEAKER. H. 6 inches.
Mark: P G, in oval.
Inscription: In Usum Ecclesiæ Christi Presbyterianæ | apud Neo-Eboracenses.

Lent by the First Presbyterian Church, New York.

52. 2. BEAKERS (3). H.
Mark: P G, in oval.
Inscription: Ex dono Annae Peartree | Ecclesiæ Christi Presbyterianæ | apud Neo-Eboracenses 1730. (On two beakers the date is omitted.)

Lent by the First Presbyterian Church, New York

The First Presbyterian Church of New York City was organized about 1716, with the Rev. James Anderson as the first minister. In 1719 the first church building was erected on Wall Street near Broadway. Later, another church was built on the corner of Beekman and Nassau Streets, then "in the fields," quite "out of town." In 1797, a third church, the Rutgers Street Church, was built. These three congregations were considered as one body until 1809, when they were separated by the Presbytery.

53. PEPPER-POT. Pear-shaped; moulded midband; splayed foot; domed cover with moulded edge. H. 4½ inches.
Mark: PG, in oval.
Inscription: C^{B}_{I}

Lent by R. T. Haines Halsey.

WILLIAM GRIGG. *Admitted as Freeman, New York, 1765; worked in Albany at one time. Died after 1779.*

54. SUGAR BOWL. Boat-shaped; engraved border around rim and moulding of foot; cartouche on each side. H. 6 inches.
Mark: Grigg (script), in shaped rectangle.

Lent by R. T. Haines Halsey.

H. & M. *Albany silversmiths, last half of the eighteenth century.*

55. TANKARD. Moulded base; domed cover, with flat top; serrated front edge; scroll purchase; double curved handle with drop. H. 7⅜ inches; D. 5⅛ inches.
Mark: H & M, in rectangle.
Inscription: a. W M V S, interlaced (script); *b.* G W V S, interlaced (script).

Lent by R. T. Haines Halsey.

JABEZ HALSEY (1762–1820). *Gave up his trade in New York in 1797 for a position in the Custom House.*

56. TEAPOT. Oval; body richly engraved with garlands and ribbons; rim and moulded base beaded; pineapple finial; curved spout; curved handle sockets. H. 7 inches.
Mark: I·HALSEY, in rectangle.
Inscription: I I B, interlaced (script).

Lent by R. T. Haines Halsey.

BENJAMIN HALSTED. *Newark, N. J. Worked in New York as early as 1764. The following appeared in The New-York Gazette* or *The Weekly Post-Boy,* Aug. 30, 1764.

A WARNING AGAINST A NEW YORK SILVERSMITH.

"A Premonition to those Gentlemen that may hereafter have an Occasion to employ a Silver-Smith to beware of that Villain BENJAMIN HALSTED; lest they be bit by him, as I have been.

ANDREW BOWNE. "28–31.

That Benjamin Halsted recovered his reputation in later years is evident from his being intrusted by Bishop Hobart with the making of the communion service for Trinity Church.

57. CHALICES (2). Cup-shaped bowl; flaring lip; rounded knop; trumpet foot. H. 6⅜ inches.
Mark: Halsted (script), in shaped rectangle.
Inscription: a. I H S with cross in glory; *b.* Presented by the Ladies of Newark | to Trinity Church Newark N. J. A.D. 1806 (script).

Lent by Trinity Church, Newark, New Jersey.

Trinity Church, Newark, N. J., was organized about 1743.

58. FLAGON. Tapering cylindrical body; moulded lip and band; splayed base; curved handle, shield tip; flat moulded cover; scroll purchase; hinge drop. H. 10¼ inches.
Mark: Halsted (script), in shaped rectangle.

Inscription: a. I H S with cross in glory; *b.* Presented by the Ladies of Newark | to Trinity Church Newark N. J. A.D. 1806 (script).

Lent by Trinity Church, Newark, New Jersey.

59. PATENS (2). Oval, flat, domed depression; flaring edge; trumpet foot. H. 2⅝ inches; L. 7⅝ inches.

Mark: Halsted (script) in shaped rectangle.

Inscription: a. I H S with cross in glory; *b.* Presented by the Ladies of Newark to Trinity Church Newark N. J. A.D. 1806 (script).

Lent by Trinity Church, Newark, New Jersey.

The subjoined estimate of the cost of this service is interesting and is from the Hobart MS., endorsed in the Bishop's writing: "Estimate of plate for the Altar, by Mr. Halsted, Aug., 1806":

Estimate of the Cost of a Service of Plate for Trinity Church, Newark, N. J.

One flagon, weight 40 oz.
Two collection plates, weight 28 oz. pair, round, 9 in. diameter.
Two bread plates, with feet, weight 26 oz. pair, oval, 8½ in. by 7½ in.
Two chalices, pint, 20 oz. pair.
114 oz. at 10/ $142.50
Workmanship and engraving 147.50
$290.00

Those belonging to Trinity Church, New York, weigh as follows:

	Oz.
Flagon	49
Two chalices	30
Two round plates, for bread	33

The above charges are estimated as low as can be done to do justice; the weight may vary a little from the above, but cannot be reduced materially without making the articles too diminutive.

B. Halsted & Son.

THOMAS HAMERSLY. *Worked in New York, 1756.*

60. SALVER. Circular, moulded, scalloped rim; three scroll feet. H. 1¾ inches; D. 12½ inches.
Mark: T H, in rectangle.
Inscription: I M, on bottom.
Lent by R. T. Haines Halsey.

61. TODDY WARMER. (Sauce pan?) Moulded band; three scrolled feet attached; medal inset, inscribed GVLIELMVS·III·DEI·GRA· D. 3½ inches.
Mark: T·H, in rectangle.
Inscription: None.
Lent by Luke Vincent Lockwood.

62. ALMS BASIN. Shallow depression; rim with moulded edge. D. 9½ inches.
Mark: T·H, in rectangle.
Inscription: THE GIFT OF MR. JOHN TROUP TO GRACE CHURCH IN JAMAICA ON NASSAU ISLAND IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW YORK MAY y^e^, 1. 1761.
Lent by Grace Church, Jamaica, Long Island.

Jamaica was settled in 1656 largely by colonists from Hempstead, who were Independents or Presbyterians. By the Ministry Act of 1693 it was enacted that "there shall be called, inducted, and established a good, sufficient Protestant minister . . . within one year . . . to have the care of Jamaica and the adjacent towns and farms. . . . And . . . there shall be annually assessed . . . for each minister, £60 in country produce at money price." Through the help of a church building act passed in 1699, a house of worship was built at Jamaica.

63. TANKARD. Moulded rim and base; moulded cover with flat top and serrated front edge; scroll purchase; hinge drop; scroll handle with scroll on tip. H. 7⅞ inches.

Mark: TH (script), in oval.

Inscription: a. S P B, interlaced (script), in a border; *b.* Coat-of-arms.

Property of the Museum, gift of Mrs. Evelyn A. Jaffray.

JOHN HASTIER. *Admitted as Freeman, New York, 1726.*

64. MUGS (2). Cylindrical tapering body; moulded lip and base; curved handle with beaded rat-tail and ovoid tip. H. 6¼ inches.

Mark: I H, in heart.
Inscription: S: Church: 1729 (script).

Lent by the First Presbyterian Church, Southampton, Long Island.

"The first minister was the Rev. Abraham Pierson, who was appointed in October, 1640, at Boston, to be the pastor of this new church to be set up at Southampton." A church edifice was erected in 1707.

65. TANKARD. Moulded base; scroll purchase; scroll handle; domed moulded cover with medal inset; moulded hinge with drop. Obverse: ILLVSTRISSIMI. FRATRES. IOHAN. ET. CORNEL: DEWIT. H. 8 inches.
Mark: J·H, in rectangle.
Inscription: a. DW / G M

Lent by Mrs. George S. DeWitt.

AHASUERUS HENDRICKS. *Married Neltje Jans; daughter Annetie baptized October 8, 1679. Freeman, New York, 1698.* *See page xviii.*

66. BEAKER. Engraved with a band of interlacing strap-work inclosing scrolls of flowers and leaves, and with depending bunches of fruit alternating with cartouches, having figures of amoretti, inclosing figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity. Below, three birds with olive branches. H. 7⅛ inches.
Mark: A·I, in oval.
Inscription: Dieakonÿ aen nù alBanÿ A° 1678 (script).

Lent by the First Reformed Church, Albany, N. Y.

W. B. HEYER. *Worked in New York, 1798–1827; name entered in New York Directories, 1815–1827.*

67. TEAPOT. Oblong, urn-shaped; elaborately chased border; four ball feet; domed cover with oblong repoussé finial; scrolled handle with leaf purchase; spout with bird head. H. 11¼ inches.
Mark: 1. W. B. HEYER, in rectangle; 2. H & N, in rectangle.
Inscription: None.

Lent by R. T. Haines Halsey.

68. CREAM PITCHER. H. 7⅜ inches.
Mark: a. W. B. HEYER, in rectangle; *b.* H & N, in rectangle.

Lent by R. T. Haines Halsey.

69. SUGAR BOWL. H. 9¾ inches; D. 7⅞ inches.
Mark: a. W. B. HEYER, in rectangle; *b.* H & N, in rectangle.

Lent by R. T. Haines Halsey.

W. B. HEYER & I. GALE.

70. FLAGON. Barrel-shaped body; reeded rim; plain base; moulded domed cover; round finial; long spout; square handle. H. 12⅞ inches.
Mark: a. W. B. HEYER, in rectangle; *b.* J. GALE, in rectangle.
Inscription: None.

Lent by the Collegiate Church, New York.

WILLIAM HUERTIN. *Freeman, 1731; died 1771.* *See page xxxv.*

71. PORRINGER. Handle pierced in keyhole pattern. D. 5⅜ inches.
Mark: W H, in oval (?).
Inscription: $I^{F}_{*}A$

Lent by R. T. Haines Halsey.

ISAAC HUTTON. *Born 1767; died 1855; worked in Albany, 1790–1810. Treasurer of the Albany Mechanics' Society.*

72. TEAPOT. Oblong with concave shoulder-band; ball feet; four-sided curved spout; oblong domed cover with oblong finial. H. 7⅛ inches.
Mark: a. HUTTON, in rectangle; *b.* Eagle in circle.
Inscription: W W M, interlaced (script).

Lent by Stanley M. Dexter.

73. BOWL. Reeded rim; moulded foot. D. 10 inches.
Mark: a. HUTTON, in rectangle; *b.* Eagle in circle.
Inscription: a. State of New York | By the Society For the Promotion of USEFUL ARTS | this Premium is awarded to Frederick Uhl of the | county of Dutchefs for the Best Specimen of | WOOLLEN CLOTH of Family Manufacture ex- | hibited the present year. 1811; *b.* Arms of the State of New York.

Lent by Mr. J. H. Uhl.

JOHN HUTTON. *Admitted as Freeman, New York, 1720.*

74. TANKARD. Tapering cylindrical body; moulded base; flat domed cover with serrated front edge, elaborately engraved; scrolled purchase; rat-tail on scrolled handle with oval on tip. H. 6⅝ inches.

Mark: IH, in rectangle.

Inscription: a. E J, double interlaced (script); *b.* E*F.

Lent by Luke Vincent Lockwood.

I. LEACOCK.

74. 1. BOWL. Spherical; splayed moulded foot with ribbed band. D. 6⅞ inches.

Mark: a. I. LEACOCK, in rectangle; *b.* I·L, in rectangle.

Inscription: a. D·A·C· (script), double interlaced; *b.* Presented | to | S^{t} John's Church, Salem. | by Iane Hall.

Lent by Saint John's Church, Salem, New Jersey.

At the first settlement of the town of New Salem, there were a number of persons who were members of the Church of England. These in 1722 organized a church under the name of St. John's Episcopal Church of Salem. It was the second religious society in the town of New Salem, the Society of Friends being organized forty-six years earlier.

CHARLES LE ROUX. *Worked in New York, 1713 to 1745. He was assistant Alderman of the East*

Ward, 1735–1738. He engraved the seal of the mayoralty, New York City, in 1735. He made the following gold boxes for the Corporation for inclosing the seals of complimentary freedom: 1720, for Governor William Burnett, at a cost of £19 3s.; 1723, for Capt. Peter Solgard, £23 19s.; 1728, for Governor John Montgomery, £20 6s. 6d.; 1732, for Governor William Cosby, £20 11s. 6d.; 1733, for the Duke of Grafton, £14 8s.; 1743, for Governor George Clinton, £20; silver boxes—1728, for Capt. Covil Mayne, £1 2s. 9d. "For two silver, Guilt Boxes for the Freedoms of the Honble Major Alexander Cosby and Thomas Freeman, Esqr.," £7 1s. 11½d. He also made the box of gold for inclosing the seal of the Freedom presented to Andrew Hamilton of Philadelphia, 1735. *See pages xxxi and xxxii.*

75. PORRINGER. Handle pierced in keyhole pattern. D. 5⅛ inches.
Mark: C L
Inscription: P * S

Lent by R. T. Haines Halsey.

76. TEAPOT. Bell-shaped; with moulded lip and shoulder-band; moulded splayed base; slender octagonal spout ending in a griffin's head; high domed cover; round finial; straight handle sockets; wood handle with silver tip. H. 8 inches.
Mark: (obliterated) C.L.?
Inscription: D. B (script).

Lent by R. T. Haines Halsey.

JOHN LE ROUX. *Admitted as a Freeman in New York, 1725; worked in Albany.*

77. TEAPOT. Pear-shaped body; moulded shoulder band; splayed moulded foot; slender octagonal spout ending in griffin's head; high domed cover with moulded spherical finial; straight handle sockets. H. 8 inches.
Mark: I. L., in oblong.
Inscription: $_{H}{}^{H}{}_{H}$
Lent by R. T. Haines Halsey.

78. MUG. Splayed foot; double scrolled handle with leaf drop. H. 4¾ inches.
Mark: I L, in oval.
Lent by R. T. Haines Halsey.

J. L. MOORE.

79. CHALICE. Cup-shaped bowl; round knop between two collars; moulded foot. H. 8⅝ inches.
Mark: J. L. Moore, in rectangle.
Inscription: Maria Banyer and her Sister Ann Jay, to the Episcopal Church at Bedford, 1810 (script).
Lent by Saint Matthew's Church, Bedford, New York.
In 1807, through John Jay's instrumentality, St. Matthew's Church was erected. Before this date Anglican missionaries at Rye officiated occasionally.

JOHN MOULINAR. *Admitted as Freeman, New York, 1744; was working in 1761.* *See page xxxv.*

80. STRAINER. Flat bowl, pierced in daisy pattern; hook and flat curved handle. D. 5¾ inches.
Mark: I.M, in rectangle.
Inscription: None.

Lent by R. T. Haines Halsey.

81. TEAPOT. Pear-shaped; richly embossed and chased with flowers and leaves; splayed foot; domed cover with flower and leaf finial; curved spout. H. 7 inches.
Mark: I M, in rectangle.
Inscription: I H. C.

Lent by R. T. Haines Halsey.

MYER MYERS. *Admitted as Freeman, New York, 1746; active until 1790; President of New York Silver Smiths' Society, 1776; his shop in 1755 was "opposite the Meal Market."*

82. MUG WITH COVER. Splayed foot; scrolled handle with shell socket; moulded cover with pine cone finial. H. 6⅞ inches.
Mark: Myers (script), in shaped rectangle.
Inscription: a. A L, interlaced (script); *b.* crest, elephant's head with snake; *c.* Myer Myers | Pres[t] N. Y. Silversmiths' Society | 1776. (script).

Lent by R. T. Haines Halsey.

82. 1. ALMS BASINS (3). D. 10 inches.
Mark: Myers (script), in shaped rectangle.

Inscription: Ex Dono Peter R: Livingston.

Lent by the First Presbyterian Church, New York.

JOSEPH NEWKIRKE. *Worked in New York, 1716.*

83. PAP-BOAT. Smooth rim and shaped lip. L. 5¼ inches.
Mark: I·N, in oval.

Lent by R. T. Haines Halsey.

GARRETT ONCLEBAGH. *Married Elizabeth van Schaÿck; daughter Neiltie born July 7, 1691. Admitted as Freeman, New York, 1698.* *See page xxvii.*

84. BEAKERS (2). Engraved with an interlaced band inclosing scrolls of flowers and leaves, and three cartouches with griffins and masques inclosing figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity. H. 7⅛ inches.

Mark: $G^{B}O$, in trefoil.

Inscription: Deÿakenÿ van Midwoŭd (script).

Lent by the Reformed Church, Flatbush, Long Island.

Up to 1654, the Dutch on Long Island had had no minister or church, and were obliged to cross the East River to attend service. The evil became so great that Joannes Megapolensis, pastor at New Amsterdam, and a committee organized a church at Midwout (Flatbush) on February 9, 1654, with Johannes T. Polhemus, who was born in Holland and had served his church in Brazil until its evacuation by the Dutch, as its first pastor. It

was he who first proposed an association of the American ministers and churches.

The following record is from the Deacons' or Poor Book of this Church (p. 94):

1697 Apr. 17	Paid for two silver cups to be used for the Lord's supper, 34 pieces of eight.	gl	408
	Further paid for the cups inasmuch as they were heavier than the pieces of eight		7–10
	Further for pay for the making		94

I. O.

85. SUGAR SCISSORS. (About 1720.) Arms in geometric forms; tips shell-shaped. L. 5 inches. *Mark:* I:O, in oval.

Lent by R. T. Haines Halsey.

A. P. *Probably Abraham Pontran.*

85. 1. TANKARD. Moulded lip, and base with band of acanthus; serrated front edge of cover; medal inset (obverse: DUX GLORIOS PRINC PIUS HEROS INVICT VICTOR INCOMPARAB TRIUMPH FELIX & GERM LIBERATOR A 1634; Rev. GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS MAGNUS DEI GRATIA SUECOR: GOTHAR: ET VAN DALOR: REX AUGUSTUS); spiral purchase; moulded wire hinge; beaded rat-tail on scroll handle; cherub head on tip. H. 6⅞ inches.

Mark: A P, in heart.

Inscription: a. $\mathrm{I}\overset{\mathrm{O}}{*}\mathrm{A}$; *b.* A Legacy Of Mr Ieremiah Owen to the | Presbyterian Church in New York 1756 (script); *c.* Coat-of-Arms.

Lent by the First Presbyterian Church, New York.

BEAKER, BY GARRETT ONCLEBAGH. LENT BY THE REFORMED CHURCH, FLATBUSH, LONG ISLAND

ELIAS PELLETREAU. *Was a grandson of Paul Pelletreau, a native of Arces in Xaintonge, France, who fled to New York in 1686. Admitted as Freeman, New York, 1750.*

86. STRAINER. Round bowl, pierced daisy pattern; flat pear-shaped handle with hook. D. 3½ inches.
Mark: E P, in rectangle.
Lent by R. T. Haines Halsey.

H. J. PEPPER. *Worked in Philadelphia.*

87. CHALICE. Tapering cylindrical bowl with moulded lip; moulded round knop; moulded base. H. 9¼ inches.
Mark: H. I. PEPPER, in rectangle.
Inscriptions: a. The Gift of | Esther Wynkoop | to Christ Church | in Dover 1766 | Restored by | Mary Ridgely | 1846; *b.* I H S (with emblems of the Passion), 1766.
Lent by Christ Church, Dover, Delaware.
The work of the church in Dover was begun under the auspices of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, upon the petition of twenty-two of the inhabitants of that town dated August 30, 1703. A minister was provided in 1704, the sum of £55.17.0 having been raised toward the payment of his salary.
The first church was founded in 1708. In 1733 subscriptions were raised for the erection of the present church.

88. PATEN. Moulded edge and moulded, splayed foot. D. 6⅛ inches.
Mark: H. I. PEPPER, in rectangle.

Inscription: The Gift of | Esther Wynkoop | to Christ Church | in Dover 1766 | Restored by | Mary Ridgely | 1846 (script).

Lent by Christ Church, Dover, Delaware.

RICHARD PITTS.

89. PORRINGER. D. 5⅜ inches.
Mark: Pitts (script), in long oblong.
Inscription: a. $N^{C}_{*}H$; *b.* Alice Whipple. 1732. (script).

Lent by Judge A. T. Clearwater.

PETER QUINTARD. *Admitted as Freeman, New York, 1731.*

90. TANKARD. Moulded base; flat domed cover; serrated front edge; double scroll purchase; hinge drop; scroll handle. Spout added. H. 7¼ inches.
Mark: P. ꟾ, in square.
Inscription: $T^{C}D$

Lent by Mrs. Richard E. Ely.

91. TANKARD. Moulded and reeded base; flat domed cover; double-scroll purchase, with serrated front edge; rat-tail on scroll handle, which ends in a lozenge. H. 7¼ inches.
Mark: P Q, in a square.
Inscription: a. $L^{GL}_{*}C$; *b.* L. C.G.L, double interlace in a border (script); *c.* Arms (Dutch); *d.* LSE, interlaced (script).

Property of the Museum, gift of Mrs. Abraham Lansing.

B. R.

92. PATEN. Moulded rim; trumpet-shaped stem; moulded foot. H. 8¼ inches.
Mark: B R, in oval.
Inscription: None.

Lent by the Corporation of Trinity Church, New York.

As early as 1664 when New York came into possession of the English, stated services of the Church of England were held in the chapel of the Fort which then stood near the site of the present Bowling Green. In 1697 the Parish of Trinity Church came into existence, the charter being signed by Governor Fletcher. The

Lord Bishop of London, who was named in the charter as Rector, approved the choice by the parish of William Vesey, at that time lay-reader at King's Chapel, Boston, to be Trinity's first rector. He must first cross the seas for Holy Orders. The church building was opened in 1698 on the site of the present church, at that time just outside of the north gate of the city. Eight years later, the parish received by Royal grant the tract of land known as the Queen's Farm. This tract extended along the North River from the present site of St. Paul's Chapel to what is now known as Watts Street, and formerly belonged to Anneke Jans Bogardus. "At this period the Rector's salary was £100 per annum, while the compensation of the sexton was a suit of clothes for his son, and the privilege of collecting six shillings per annum from each of the pewholders who wished him to keep their pews clean."

"The vessels in use at Trinity Church before the arrival of those presented by Queen Anne were evidently borrowed from the set belonging to the Chapel in the Fort, known from 1693 to 1741, in which year it was destroyed by fire, as 'The King's Chapel.' In their address to the Bishop of London, June 17, 1709, the Vestry say:

> 'Neither can we omitt reminding your Lordship how we are still Obliged for the Loan & use of the Communion Plate of her Maties Chappel in the Fort in New York.'

"This plate was probably the Flagon, Chalice, Paten, and Baptismal Bason, engraved with the Royal Arms between the initials WM. R. now in the possession of the Corporation."

In the Vestry Records due acknowledgment is made to "the Queen's most excellt Majesty" that of her "princely bounty she had furnished & adorned the Sacred alter of our Church with such a magnificent Set of Plate."

P. D. R.

92. 1. BEAKER. Moulded foot. H. 6⅞ inches.
Mark: P D R, in rectangle.

Inscription: a. SACRIFICIA DEI SUNT SPIRITUS FRACTUS, ANIMUM FRACTUM ET CONTRITUM. O DEUS NON SPERNIS. PSALM 51 : V : 17.; *b.* (Clover leaf in a heart); *c.* CLAVERACK. ANNO DOMINI. | 1765.

Lent by the Reformed Church, Claverack, New York.

The church at Claverack was established in 1716.

T. RICHARDS.

93. CUP. Barrel-shape; reeded rim; banded base. H. 3½ inches.
Mark: T. RICHARDS, in rectangle.

Lent by George S. Palmer.

GEORGE RIDOUT. *Came from London, England; admitted as Freeman, New York, 1745; opened a shop "near the Ferry Stairs."*

94. CANDLESTICKS (2). Moulded baluster-shaped; moulded bases with notched corners. H. 6⅞ inches.
Mark: G R, in square (only one marked).
Inscription: a. P^{VB}_{S}; *b.* Tyson crest.

Lent by R. T. Haines Halsey.

95. ALMS BASIN. Domed depression; flat rim. D. 13 inches.
Mark: G. R., in square.

Inscription: a. For The | Sacred Service | of | GOD OUR SAVIOUR | According To | The usage And Rites of the Church of England: | The | Reverend Henry Barclay Rector | of Holy Trinity church in New York | PRESENTER | In the Name | Of the | Donor | E R (double interlace) FEST. ANNUNC. B. VIRG. MDCCXLVII; *b.* AN offering of a free heart will I give thee, and praise thy name O LORD; because it's so comfortable. Amen: *c.* HÆC | AMULA seu LANX | HUIC ECCLESIÆ | CONFERTUR.; *d.* Coat of arms.

Lent by the Corporation of Trinity Church, New York.

JOEL SAYRE. *Born in Southampton, L. I., 1778; died 1818. Mentioned in New York Directory, 1798; married, 1813.*

96. CREAM PITCHER. Octagonal, boat-shaped; turned-over lip; moulded strap handle; engraved band near lip and base. H. 4½ inches.
Mark: I. SAYRE, in rectangle.
Inscription: S, in wreath.

Lent by R. T. Haines Halsey.

97. SUGAR BOWL. Octagonal, boat-shaped; cover with urn-shaped finial; two moulded strap handles; engraved band near lip and base. H. 7¾ inches; D. 8 inches.
Mark: I. SAYRE, in rectangle.
Inscription: S, in wreath.

Lent by R. T. Haines Halsey.

BEAKER, BY JOEL SAYRE. LENT BY THE REFORMED CHURCH, READINGTON, NEW JERSEY

98. BEAKERS (2). Moulded lip and base. H. 5⅛ inches.
Mark: I. Sayre (script), in shaped rectangle.
Inscription: This Presented | by Will[m] Hall For | the Use off Reding[s]town | Church July 20[th] 1813 (script).

Lent by the Reformed Church, Readington, New Jersey.

The Church now at Readington, N. J., was founded at North Branch in 1719, where services were held until 1738; it was then removed to its present location. The first Pastor, Rev. Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen, served the four associated churches of Raritan, Six-mile Run, Three-mile Run (now New Brunswick), and North Branch (now Readington).

BARTHOLOMEW SCHAATS. *Born 1670; died 1758. Admitted as Freeman, New York, 1708; married Christina Kermer November 28, 1706; daughter Antje baptized April 27, 1715.* *See page xxx.*

99. WINE TASTER. Round bowl with flat bottom; twisted wire handle. D. 2¾ inches.
Mark: B S, in square.
Inscription: M. A. Bowditch (script).

Lent by R. T. Haines Halsey.

100. MUG. Cylindrical; reeded rim and moulded foot with leaf ornament; scroll handle. H. 3⅝ inches.
Mark: B. S. with fleur-de-lis below, in a heart.

Inscription: a. WTD / CI (script); *b.* M. Tucker.

Lent by George S. Palmer.

SIMEON SOUMAINE. *New York, 1719.*

This is to give Notice to all Gentlemen and others, That a Lottery is to be drawn at Mr. *John Stevens* in *Perth Amboy*, for £501 of Silver and Gold work, wrought by *Simeon Soumain* of *New York*, Gold-Smith, all of the newest Fashion. The highest Prize consists of an Eight square Tea-Pot, six Tea-Spoons, Skimmer and Tongues, Valued at £18 3s. 6d. The lowest Prize consists of Twelve Shillings Value. There is 278 Prizes in all, and their is only five Blank to each Prize. Tickets are given out at Six Shillings York money, or Seven Shillings Jersey Money for each Ticket at the House of Mr. *John Stevens* in *Amboy*, at Mr. *Lewis Carrees* in *Allens Town*, at Mr. *Jolines*, in *Elizabeth Town*, at Mr. *Cortlandts* at *Second River*, by Mr. *Andrew Bradford* in *Philadelphia*, at Mr. *Samuel Clowse* in *Jamaica* in *Long Island*, and by *Simeon Soumain* in the City of *New York*, at which last Place, the Goods so to be drawn are to be seen, and the said Goods are to be valued and apprised by Mr. *Peter Van Dyke*, and Mr. *Charles Leroux*, two GoldSmiths in the city of *New York*. And said Lottery is to be drawn the 22nd day of May next, anno. 1727. If said Lottery be full sooner, it will be drawn before the 22nd of May next.

American Weekly Mercury, March 23, 1727.

101. BAPTISMAL BASIN. Flat domed depression; flat rim. D. 8¼ inches.

Mark: SS, in square.

Inscription: The Gift of Mr Iohn March, To St George's Church, in Hempsted, 1735. (script).

Lent by Saint George's Church, Hempstead, Long Island.

Saint George's Church owes its establishment to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. It was incorporated in 1735. The following quotations from the Proceedings of the Society give a glimpse of the source of its silver:

> At a monthly meeting of the Society, in 1706, the Lord Bishop of London, reported that Her Majesty, of her princely grace and favor, had been pleased (through his lordship's hands) to allow five large Bibles, Common Prayer Books, and Books of Homilies, as also pulpit cloths, Communion table-cloths, silver chalices and patens, for each of the five churches in the government of New York, viz., Hempstead and Jamaica in Long Island, West Chester, Rye, and Staten Island.

102. BOWL. Divided into six panels by repoussé ornament; two scrolled handles ending in terms; moulded base. D. 9¼ inches.
Mark: SS, in square.
Inscription: $_{H}{}^{R}{}_{C}$
Lent by Mrs. Robert Remsen.

103. TEAPOT. Pear-shaped; octagonal spout ending in griffin head; moulded dome cover; wooden handle and finial. H. 6⅜ inches.
Mark: SS, in circle.
Inscription: Eupham Scot Johnstone | 1685. Recent mark.
Lent by Judge Charles W. Parker.

104. BOWL WITH SAUCER COVER. Bowl, H. 2⅞ inches; Cover, H. 1⅜ inches.
Mark: SS, in square.

Inscription: a. On each, E C, double interlace, in circle (script); *b.* E*C, on bowl.

Lent by Luke Vincent Lockwood.

105. STANDING CUPS (2). Cylindrical, rounded bottom; short, thick stem; moulded foot. H. 6 inches.

Mark: SS, in square.

Inscription: None.

Lent by the First Presbyterian Church, Southold, Long Island.

Southold was settled in September, 1640, by a party of thirteen under the leadership of the Rev. John Youngs, who crossed from New Haven. The formation of the church was coincident with the settlement of the town. Very strict was the government in this primitive community; the laws of the Bible were followed as a civil code and communion with the church was made a necessary qualification for admission to the privileges of a Freeman.

I. T. *Probably J. Ten Eyck. Worked in Albany during the early part of the eighteenth century.*

106. TANKARD. Reeded rim and base; domed cover with flat top; serrated front edge; spiral purchase; scrolled handle with rat-tail and oval on tip. H. 7 inches.

Mark: I T, in oval.

Inscription: $_{A}{}^{C}{}_{C}$, on handle.

Lent by R. T. Haines Halsey.

JOHN & PETER TARGEE. *Mentioned in the New York Directory, 1798.*

107. SUGAR BOWL. Boat-shaped; domed cover with urn-shaped finial; strap handles. H. 6½ inches; D. 8¼ inches.
Mark: a. I & P T, in rectangle; *b.* Leopard's head; *c.* (illegible).
Inscription: S V N, interlaced (script).
Lent by R. T. Haines Halsey.

KOENRAET TEN EYCK. *Admitted as Freeman, New York, 1716. Worked in Albany during the latter part of the seventeenth century and the early part of the eighteenth; in 1704 appointed Official Adjuster of Scales and Measures; elected to various minor civil offices.*

108. MUG. Rim, mid-band, and base reeded and with applied zig-zag wire; curved handle with beaded rat-tail. H. 3½ inches; D. 3¼ inches.
Mark: K TE, in rectangle.
Inscription: None.
Lent by R. T. Haines Halsey.

UNKNOWN MAKERS.

109. BOWL. Spherical bowl, with beaded and moulded lip; short flaring stem with beaded edge on a square base, which has been added. H. 5 inches; D. 6½ inches. Sheffield Plate.
Mark: None.

Inscription: Presented by Mrs. Daniel Harris to the | Presbyterian Church of Frankfort, Kᵞ.

Lent by the First Presbyterian Church, Frankfort, Kentucky.

110. ALMS BASINS (2). Deep depression, slightly domed; reeded rim. D. 9⅜ inches.
Mark: None.
Inscription: St. Anns Church Brooklyn, 1798.

Lent by Saint Ann's Church, Brooklyn.

Nothing is known of any Episcopalian church in Brooklyn until 1784, when the Rev. George Wright commenced the Episcopal service in the house known as 40 Fulton Street. In 1787 the Episcopal Church of Brooklyn was incorporated.

111. TANKARD. Tapering cylindrical body with moulded lip and base; moulded flat cover with serrated front edge; double scroll purchase and hinge drop; scrolled handle, cartouche tip. H. 7⅛ inches.
Mark: None.
Inscription: a. HC; *b.* Modern.

Lent by Mrs. William Rhinelander.

112. CHALICE WITH PATEN-COVER. Cup-shaped bowl; round knop; moulded base. Paten with reeded rims. Chalice, H. 6¾ inches; Paten, D. 5¼ inches.
Mark: None.
Inscription: CHRIST CHURCH | SHREWSBURY.

Lent by Christ Church, Shrewsbury, New Jersey.

The history of this parish goes back more than two hundred years. The first church was either built or adapted from a dwelling house between 1703 and 1705. In 1708 Queen Anne presented the Communion service still in use, the offertory plates bearing the Tudor rose. The present church, built in 1769, still bears on its wooden steeple the English crown which the patriots so often tried to shoot off during the Revolution.

113. BOWL WITH COVER. Hemi-spherical bowl; trumpet foot; domed bezel cover with wire knop. H. 5¾ inches.
Mark: None.
Inscription: None.

Lent by Mrs. Eldridge Palmer.

114. ALMS BASINS (2). Domed depression; flaring reeded rim. D. 9½ inches.
Mark: None.
Inscription: John Wells Esq^{r} of the City of New York to S^{t} James Church New Town L. Island 1822 (script).

Lent by Saint James' Church, Newtown, Long Island.

In 1642 the Rev. Francis Doughty and his associates colonized Newtown, calling it Mespat. The Rev. William Urquehart began officiating in Newtown in 1740, and laid the foundations of St. James' Church, to which a Royal Charter was granted by George III in 1761.

115. CUP, STANDING. Ovoid bowl with beaded edge; plain stem; moulded foot. H. 6¾ inches.
Mark: None.

Inscription: S[t] James's Church | of New Town | 22[nd] March 1791 (script), in a scroll.

Lent by Saint James' Church, Newtown, Long Island.

116. PATEN. Flat with slightly flaring edge scalloped and pierced. D. 6¼ inches.
Mark: None.
Inscription: S[t] James's Church | of New Town | 22[nd] March 1791 (script), in a scroll.

Lent by Saint James' Church, Newtown, Long Island.

116. 1. BEAKER. Border of interlaced bands inclosing scrolls of flowers, fruit, and leaves, with three depending groups of branches of flowers and leaves. H. 6½ inches.
Marks: None.
Inscription: Fredryck flypſse (script).

Lent by the First Reformed Church, Tarrytown, New York.*

116. 2. ALMS BASIN. D. 8⅝ inches.
Marks: None.
Inscription: Of thine own have we given thee | 1 Chro. xxix, 14.

Lent by the Caroline Church, Setauket, Long Island.

116. 3. PATEN. Reeded and moulded lip. D. 6⅝ inches.

* From the resemblance of the engraving, this piece was probably made by Jacob Boelen.

Marks: None.

Inscription: Who his own self bare our sins in his | own body on the tree | that we being dead | to sins should live unto righteousnefs | 1 Pet., 11.24.

Lent by the Caroline Church, Setauket, Long Island.

116. 4. STANDING CUP. Cylindrical bowl, reeded lip, splayed moulded foot. H. 7⅛ inches.
Marks: None.

Inscription: Unto him that loved us, and washed us from our | sins in his own blood,—be glory & dominion | for ever & ever. Amen. | Rev. 1. 5. 6.

Lent by the Caroline Church, Setauket, Long Island.

V–I

117. BEAKERS (2). Flaring cylindrical body with moulded base; engraved with a band of interlacing strap-work inclosing scrolls of flowers and leaves, three depending groups of branches of leaves and flowers, and below figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity. H. 7½ inches.
Mark: V-I, in rectangle.
Inscription: None.

Lent by the Collegiate Church, New York.

N. VR.

118. BEAKERS (2). Flaring body on splayed and moulded foot. H. 7⅝ inches.

Mark: N·VR, in oval.

Inscription: a. SPREEK DAT WAAR IS EET DAT GAAR IS EN DRINK DAT KLAAR IS; *b.* BOSWYCK·NOV^{R} 1763.

Lent by the Reformed Church, Flatbush, Long Island.

JACOBUS VAN DER SPIEGEL. *Was working from 1685–1705. Admitted as Freeman, New York, 1702; married Ann Sanders; daughter Sara baptized February 7, 1694. Died about 1708.* *See page xxiv.*

119. BAPTISMAL BASIN. Spherical bowl; flaring rim covered with inscription, as below. Moulded edge. D. 10⅜ inches.

Mark: $I^{S}_{\circ}V$, in a trefoil (clover-leaf).

Inscription: Op't bloote Waterſtelt geen Hoop'. t Was beter noÿt geboren; Maer zĭet ĵets meerderinde doop, Zŏgaetmen noÿt Verloren Hoe Chriſtus door sÿn dĭerbaer Bloedt mÿ reynigt van mÿn Sonden, endoor ſÿn geeſt mÿ leeuendoet, en waſtmÿn nŭÿle wonden.

(*Translation:* On the mere water (or external ordinance) hope of freedom from condemnation cannot rest. But on carefully considering the nature and uses of Baptism, Faith apprehends that Christ, by His precious blood, cleanses us from the guilt and malady of sin, and causes us to live unto God by His Spirit.)

Lent by the South Reformed Church, New York.

BEAKER, BY N. VR. LENT BY THE REFORMED CHURCH, FLATBUSH, LONG ISLAND

This basin was made during the ministry of Henricus Selyns, one of the most eminent of the divines who came out from Holland to the early church. It was he and his consistory who applied for a charter, which when granted, May 11, 1696, was the first church charter issued in the colony. It was not secured, however, but by a considerable service of plate presented to the Governor. The inscription, which is in Low Dutch, was probably written by the Dominie.

120. TANKARD. Moulded rim; reeded base corded and surmounted by band of strawberry leaves; domed cover with flat top; serrated front edge; spiral purchase; scrolled handle with engraved drop; male head on tip. H. 7 inches.

Mark: I^{S}_{V}, in trefoil (clover-leaf).

Inscription: G D, on handle.

Lent by R. T. Haines Halsey.

JOHANNES VAN DER SPIEGEL. *Born, 1666; died, 1716; brother of Jacobus; married Maria Leursen.* *See page xxv.*

121. TEASPOONS (2). Ladle-topped handles. L. 4¾ inches.

Mark: I V S, in serrated rectangle.

Inscription: L D P.

Lent by R. T. Haines Halsey.

N. V.

122. SHOE BUCKLES (3). *a.* L. 2 inches; *b.* L. 1¾ inches.

Mark: N V, in rectangle.

Inscription: NFBA (on largest).

Lent by R. T. Haines Halsey.

PETER VAN DYCK. *Genealogy, 1684–1750. Franz Claesen Van Dyck, resident of New Amsterdam in 1655 (married Emmetze Dirks); their son Dirk Franzen (born in Amsterdam) married Urseltje Schepmoes April 25, 1674; son Peter baptized Aug. 17, 1684, married first Rachel LeRoux, second Cornelia Van Varick; son Dirk (Richard) baptized Dec. 4, 1717; married Elizabeth Strang of Rye.* *See page xxviii.*

123. MUGS (2). Cylindrical tapering body; moulded base; curved handle with beaded rat-tail and oval on tip (one missing). H. 6¼ inches and 5⅞ inches.

Mark: P·V·D, in oval.

Inscription: a. Sought Hamptown Church (script); *b.* For the Church of Sought hamtun 6 Decembr 1739 (script).

Lent by the First Presbyterian Church, Southampton, Long Island.

124. TANKARD. Tapering cylindrical body; moulded lip and base; flat, moulded, engraved cover, serrated edge; double scrolled purchase; rat-tail on scrolled handle, repoussé tip. Nose added. H. 7 inches.

Mark: P V D, in oval.

Inscription: S D to A D

Lent by Mrs. Elihu Chauncey.

Maerzied. ſes-s meederm de doop. Zoo aet men nogh 's eelooren. opt bloote aerdt
Sonden endoor Syn Geeſt uyt leenendoet en sagt myn in myn levenden Hoe Christus

BAPTISMAL BASIN, BY JACOBUS VAN DER SPIEGEL, LENT BY THE SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, NEW YORK

125. TANKARD. Moulded base; domed cover with flat top and serrated front edge; double spiral purchase; scrolled handle with rat-tail; cherub head on whistle end. H. 7¼ inches.

Mark: P. V. D, in rectangle.

Inscription: $\mathrm{P}^{\mathrm{S}}_{\mathrm{E}}$.

Lent by R. T. Haines Halsey.

126. TANKARD. Reeded, meander wire rim; reeded meander wire and acanthus foliage base; richly repoussé cover; serrated, engraved edge, double-scroll purchase; moulded meander wire hinge; moulded mask with garlands and swag on scrolled-handle; cherub's head on tip. H. 7¼ inches.

Mark: $\mathrm{P}^{\mathrm{V}}_{\mathrm{D}}$, in trefoil.

Inscription: a. $\mathrm{H}^{\mathrm{A}}_{\mathrm{W}}$; *b.* Wendell coat-of-arms.

Lent by R. T. Haines Halsey.

127. CUPS WITH TWO HANDLES (2). Moulded base; scrolled handles with rat-tails. H. 4½ inches.
Mark: P. V. D. in oval.
Inscription: None.

Lent by Presbyterian Church, Setauket, Long Island.

The first settlements at Setauket were about 1650–53, though many had taken up land before that. One of the first clergymen to minister to the people was the Rev. Nathaniel Brewster, one of the first graduates of Harvard College and related to the celebrated Elder Brewster. In the Brookhaven (Setauket) Records, Vol. I, 1669, is the following extract:

"At a meeting of the Town Board it is agreed that a Meeting House be built."

Both the Church and the Dissenters met in this church or Town House. In 1714 a new meeting house was built for the Presbyterians alone. Not until 1811 was an Act of Incorporation for Caroline Church drawn up, as it was earlier a mission charge of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. "The original name of the parish and church was Christ Church, but was changed to Caroline in questionable compliment to the donor—Queen Caroline—of the silver communion silver." (Not the silver here exhibited.)

RICHARD VAN DYCK. *Son of Peter Van Dyck. Had a store in Hanover Square, New York, in 1750.* *See page xxx.*

128. BOWL. Sides flat-chased with flowers, leaves, and medallions (18th century pattern); splayed foot. H. 3½ inches; D. 7½ inches.
Mark: R V D, in rectangle.
Inscription: GxP.

Lent by R. T. Haines Halsey.

MUGS, BY PETER VAN DYCK. LENT BY THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SOUTHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND

CUP WITH TWO HANDLES, BY PETER VAN DYCK. LENT BY THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SETAUKET, LONG ISLAND

DANIEL VAN VOORHIS. *New York, 1787.*

129. ALMS BASIN. Slightly domed bowl; flaring moulded rim. D. 7¾ inches.

Mark: a. D.V.V, in rectangle; *b.* Eagle, in diamond.

Inscription: Presented to the Episcopal Church of the Town of Yonkers. 1795. (script).

Lent by Saint John's Church, Yonkers, New York.

On September 21, 1693, by an Act of the Assembly the County of Westchester was divided into the two parishes of Westchester and Rye. The parish of Westchester included the towns of Westchester, Eastchester, Yonkers, and the Manor of Pelham, all the towns being taxed for the support of a minister. No church was built in Yonkers until 1753. The first settled minister in charge of the church at Philipsburgh, as St. John's was then called, was the Rev. Harry Munro, a missionary sent by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at the request of Frederick Phillipse, the third Lord of the Manor of Philipsburgh. Mr. Munro preached his first sermon at the church on Whitsunday, 1765.

The chalice was the gift of Miss S. Williams, a sister of the wife of Frederick Phillipse. It was probably used for the first time on Christmas Day, 1765.

130. STANDING CUP. Ovoid bowl with incised lines on lip and moulded base. H. 6¾ inches.

Mark: a. D V, in rectangle; *b.* Eagle, in diamond.

Inscription: The GIFT of Miſs S. Williams to the EPISCOPAL Church at Phillipsburgh.

Lent by Saint John's Church, Yonkers, New York.

130. 1. TANKARD. Moulded lip and base with beading; serrated front edge of cover; scrolled pur-

chase; moulded hinge; scrolled handle with oval tip. H. 7¼ inches.
Mark: D.V.V., in rectangle.
Inscription: None.

Lent by the First Presbyterian Church, New York.

P. W.

131. SAUCE BOAT. Wide repoussé band on rim; three hoofed feet ending in shells; scroll purchase; serpent handle. H. 3½ inches.
Mark: P W, in oval.
Inscription: Crest, boar's head.

Lent by Luke Vincent Lockwood.

JOHN WENDOVER. *Worked in New York, 1694–1727.* *See page xxii.*

132. CREAM JUG. Pear-shaped body; serrated lip; tumbler bottom; three cabriole legs with shell feet and knees; double-scrolled handle with acanthus drop. H. 4 inches.
Mark: J. W, in cartouche.
Inscription: a. I A; *b.* R S C, interlaced (script).

Lent by R. T. Haines Halsey.

HUGH WISHART. *Mentioned in the New York Directory, 1789–1816.*

133. CUP. H. 2½ inches.
Mark: 1. H. WISHART, in rectangle; 2. Spread eagle, in oval.

Inscription: CC, interlaced (script).

Lent by Luke Vincent Lockwood.

134. PORRINGER. Handle pierced in geometric pattern. D. 5⅜ inches.
Mark: H. WISHART, in rectangle.
Inscription: M E M F, interlaced (script).

Lent by R. T. Haines Halsey.

135. FLAGON. Bulbous body; moulded and reeded base; reeded rim; domed cover; flat wire purchase and flat hinge; four-sided curved handle. H. 10 inches.
Mark: WISHART, in rectangle.
Inscription: St. Ann's Church | Brooklyn | The Gift of Ann Sands | 1805.

Lent by Saint Ann's Church, Brooklyn, New York.

136. PATEN. Reeded rim; trumpet-shaped moulded foot. H. 4⅝ inches.
Mark: H. WISHART, in rectangle.
Inscription: S^{t} Anns Church, Brooklyn, 1816.

Lent by Saint Ann's Church, Brooklyn, New York.

136. 1–2. BEAKERS (2). H. 6 inches.
Mark: a. H. WISHART, in rectangle; *b.* Imitation English Hall Marks.
Inscription: The Gift of David Gelston | to the first Presbyterian Church | in the City of New York | 1812. (script).

Lent by the First Presbyterian Church, New York.

136. 3–4. FLAGONS (2). Moulded base; mid-band; domed cover; scroll purchase; moulded hinge with drop; scrolled handle; heart-shaped tip. H. 13¾ inches.

Mark: a. H. WISHART, in rectangle; *b.* eagle, in oval; *c.* Imitation English Hall Marks.

Inscription: (On one) The Gift of William Edgar | to the first Presbyterian Church | in the City of New York | 1812. (On the other) The Gift of Dan! McCormick | to the first Presbyterian Church in the City of New York | 1812.

Lent by the First Presbyterian Church, New York.

136. 5–6. ALMS BASINS (2). D. 13¼ inches.

Mark: a. H. WISHART, in rectangle; *b.* eagle, in oval; *c.* Imitation English Hall Marks.

Inscription: (On one) The Gift of Robert Lenox to the first Presbyterian Church in the City of New York 1812. (Script). (On the other) The Gift of Brockholst Livingston to the first Presbyterian Church in the City of New York, 1812. (Script).

Lent by the First Presbyterian Church, New York.

136. 7–8. ALMS BASINS (2). D. 10¼ inches.

Mark: a. H. WISHART, in rectangle; *b.* eagle, in oval; *c.* Imitation English Hall Marks.

Inscription: (One) The Gift of Samuel Campbell to the first Presbyterian Church in the City of

New York 1812. (Script). (On the other) The Gift of Daniel McCormick to the first Presbyterian Church in the City of New York 1812 (script).

Lent by the First Presbyterian Church, New York.

FREEMAN WOODS. *Goldsmith at 11 Smith Street, New York, 1790–1793.*

137. TEAPOT. Oval; beaded around top and bottom; slightly domed lid with urn-shaped finial; straight spout and handle sockets. H. 6½ inches; D. 6¼ inches.
Mark: Woods (script), in shaped oval.
Inscription: S W, interlaced (script).

Lent by R. T. Haines Halsey.

138. TEAPOT. Oval; beaded around top and bottom, and engraved with garlands and flowers; slightly domed lid with urn-shaped finial; straight spout and handle sockets. H. 6¾ inches; D. 6¼ inches.
Mark: Woods (script), in shaped oval.
Inscription: L T, interlaced (script).

Lent by R. T. Haines Halsey.

BENJAMIN WYNKOOP. *The son of Cornelius Wynkoop of Kingston; baptized April 18, 1675; married in New York, October 21, 1697, Femmetje*

Van der Heul; lived in the South Ward, New York. In 1741 his slave London, a Spanish Indian, was indicted with others for conspiring to burn the City. Benjamin Wynkoop served as collector and assessor at various times from 1703–1732. His son Cornelius, also a silversmith, born 1701, married, May 9, 1724, Elizabeth Van der Spiegel, daughter of Jacobus Van der Spiegel, the silversmith. Admitted as Freeman, New York, 1698; worked from then until 1740.

139. BEAKER. Flaring cylindrical body with moulded base; engraved with a band of interlacing strap-work inclosing scrolls of flowers and leaves, which depend in three groups surrounding cartouches inclosing figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity, and below trees. H. 7¼ inches.

Mark: W_B^K, in a heart.

Inscription: Een teken van liefden en waarhȳdt | Tot de Kercke van kinftoun | Ano 1711 | 21 november

Lent by the First Reformed Church, Kingston, New York.

This beaker was copied by Wynkoop from the earlier one made by I B.

140. TANKARD. Reeded rim; reeded base with chain moulding and acanthus foliage above; flat, domed cover with serrated and engraved front edge; scroll purchase and moulded hinge; scroll handle with amoretto head on tip. H. 7 inches.

Mark: W_B^K, in a heart.

BEAKER, BY BENJAMIN WYNKOOP. LENT BY THE FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, KINGSTON, NEW YORK

Inscription: a. W V A, interlaced (script), in a richly engraved scroll border; *b.* $\frac{W}{A}^{V}$; *c.* Dutch coat-of-arms, richly engraved.

Lent by Foster Pruyn.

ENGRAVING BY BENJAMIN WYNKOOP

CHALICE WITH PATEN-COVER, DATED 1612.
LENT BY SAINT PETER'S CHURCH, PERTH AMBOY, NEW JERSEY

PART IV

The work of

English Silversmiths

FRANÇOIS BUTTY & NICHOLAS DUMEE.

141. URN. Ovoid body with gadrooned rim; round stem with beaded band; square foot with gadrooned band and pierced rail, supported on four ball and claw feet; bell-shaped cover with flame in cup finial. H. 19 inches.

Mark: a. Lion passant; *b.* Leopard's head crowned; *c.* Maker's mark $\frac{\text{F·B}}{\text{N·D}}$; *d.* Black letter K. London, 1765.

Inscription: a. Crest; *b.* Coat of arms; *c.* THE GIFT OF THE CITIZENS | OF | Bristol | TO | Henry Cruger, Esq. | FOR SERVICES PERFORMED IN PROMOTING | THE REPEAL OF THE STAMP ACT | ANNO DOM 1766. | MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT | REIGN GEORGE III; *d.* H÷C.

Lent by Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander.

I. C.

142. PATEN. Flat domed depression; flat reeded rim. D. 10⅜ inches.

Mark: a. Lion passant; *b.* Leopard's head crowned; *c.* Old English capital L (London, 1766); *d.* Maker's mark IC, monogram in shaped shield.

Inscription: $A\overset{B}{*}E$ pricked, in a pricked cartouche.

Lent by Saint George's Church, Hempstead, Long Island.

JOHN EASTT. *Entered at Goldsmiths' Hall in 1703.*

143. CHALICE WITH PATEN-COVER. Tall cup-shaped bowl; round knop; moulded base. H. 9½ inches. The paten-cover has moulded rim and splayed foot. D. 5¼ inches.

Mark: a. Lion's head erased; *b.* Britannia; *c.* Court hand N (London, 1708); *d.* Maker's mark E A, fleur-de-lis below, in a shaped shield.

Inscription: Annæ Reginæ (script).

Lent by Christ Church, Rye, New York.

In 1695, pursuant to the Ministry Act of 1695, which provided for a clergyman of the Church of England "to have the care of Rye, Mamaroneck, and Bedford, comprising the precinct or parish of Rye," occurred the first election of vestrymen and wardens of this parish. In 1704 a missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Rev. Thomas Pritchard, was inducted as the first rector at Rye by Governor Cornbury, who asserted under the act of 1693 the right to induct rectors.

CHALICE WITH PATEN-COVER, BY JOHN EASTT. LENT BY SAINT GEORGE'S CHURCH, HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND

144. CHALICE AND PATEN-COVER. Tall, cup-shaped bowl; round knop; flat reeded foot. The paten has moulded rim and foot. H. of chalice 9½ inches; D. of paten 5¼ inches.

Mark: (on both) *a.* Lion's head erased; *b.* Britannia; *c.* Court hand N (1708); *d.* Maker's mark E A, fleur-de-lis below, in a shaped shield.

Inscription: Annæ Reginæ.

Lent by Saint George's Church, Hempstead, Long Island.

THOMAS FARREN. *Entered at Goldsmiths' Hall in 1746.*

145. ALMS BASIN. Flat domed bowl; curved moulded rim. D. 9¾ inches.

Mark: a. Lion crowned; *b.* O in shaped shield; *c.* Lion passant; *d.* T F.

Inscription: For the Use of James City Parish Church (script).

Lent by Christ Church, Bruton Parish, Williamsburg, Virginia.

MORDECAI FOX. *Entered at Goldsmiths' Hall in 1746.*

146. ALMS BASIN. Domed depression; moulded edge. D. 13 inches.

Mark: a. Leopard's head, crowned; *b.* Lion passant; *c.* Black letter capital G (London, 1760); *d.* M F (script).

Inscription: English Royal arms between the cipher of George III.

Lent by the Corporation of Trinity Church, New York.

147. PATEN. Moulded rim; moulded foot. D. 6⅛ inches.

Mark: a. Leopard's head, crowned; *b.* Lion passant; *c.* Black letter capital G (London, 1760); *d.* Maker's mark, M F (script).

Inscription: English Royal arms with the cipher of George III.

Lent by the Corporation of Trinity Church, New York.

FRANCIS GARTHORNE. *Entered at Goldsmiths' Hall in 1697.*

148. FLAGONS (2). Cylindrical body; flaring, moulded base below band; moulded cover; scroll purchase; hinge drop; curved handle with scroll tip. H. 12½ inches.

Mark: a. Lion's head, crowned; *b.* Britannia; *c.* Court hand O (London, 1709); *d.* Maker's

SILVER PRESENTED BY WILLIAM AND MARY. LENT BY THE CORPORATION OF TRINITY CHURCH, NEW YORK

mark, G A (the A within), pellet below within a shield.

Inscription: English Royal arms with the cipher of Queen Anne.

Lent by the Corporation of Trinity Church, New York.

149. ALMS BASIN. Flat domed bowl; moulded rim. D. 13 inches.

Mark: a. Lion's head erased; *b.* Britannia; *c.* Court hand O (London, 1709); *d.* G A, the A within the G.

Inscription: English Royal arms between the cipher of Queen Anne.

Lent by the Corporation of Trinity Church, New York.

150. FLAGON. Tapering cylindrical body; flaring moulded base below band; moulded cover; flat purchase; moulded hinge; scrolled handle with shield tip. H. 12 inches.

Mark: a. Lion passant; *b.* Leopard's head, crowned; *c.* Small black letter r (London, 1694); *d.*

Maker's mark, F G, pellet below in a shaped shield.

Inscription: English Royal arms, with cipher of William and Mary.

Lent by the Corporation of Trinity Church, New York.

151. PATENS (2). Flat domed depression; moulded rim; moulded foot. D. 6⅝ inches.
Mark: G A (the A within), in a square
Inscription: English Royal arms, with A R.

Lent by the Corporation of Trinity Church, New York.

152. PATEN. Flat domed depression; moulded rim; long stem; moulded foot. D. 9⅜ inches.
Mark: a. Lion passant; *b.* Leopard's head, crowned; *c.* Small black letter r (London, 1694); *d.* Maker's mark, F G, a pellet below, in a shaped shield.

SILVER PRESENTED BY GEORGE III. LENT BY THE CORPORATION OF TRINITY CHURCH, NEW YORK

Inscription: English Royal arms, with cipher of William and Mary.

Lent by the Corporation of Trinity Church, New York.

153. CHALICE. Cup-shaped bowl; round knop; moulded foot. H. 8 inches.

Mark: a. Lion passant; *b.* Leopard's head, crowned; *c.* Small black letter r (London, 1694); *d.* Maker's mark, F G, pellet below, in a shaped shield.

Inscription: English Royal arms, with the cipher of William and Mary.

Lent by the Corporation of Trinity Church, New York.

154. CHALICES (2). Cup-shaped bowls; round knops; moulded feet. H. 10½ inches.

Mark: G A, the small capital A within the G, pellet below, in a shaped shield.

Inscription: English Royal arms, with the cipher of Queen Anne.

Lent by the Corporation of Trinity Church, New York.

WILLIAM GIBSON. *Entered at Goldsmiths' Hall in 1697.*

155. CHALICE AND PATEN-COVER. Tall cup-shaped bowl; round knop; moulded base. H. 7½ inches. The paten cover has reeded bands on rim and on foot. D. 5 inches.

Mark: a. Lion's head erased; *b.* Britannia; Court hand K (London, 1705); *d.* Gi, dott[illegible] punch.

Inscription: Annæ | Reginæ (script).

Lent by Saint Mary's Church, Burlington, N[illegible] Jersey.

George Keith and John Talbot, Missionaries of the So ciety for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts held their first Service in Burlington, on Sunday, November 1, 1702.
Talbot, on his return in 1708 from a visit to England, brought a chalice and paten presented by Queen Anne. As the record puts it, he "acquainted us that he had presented an humble address to Her Majesty, and the other letters that we sent; and that Her Majesty had been graciously pleased to give us . . . a Silver Chalice and Salver for the Communion Table."

RICHARD GURNEY & COMPANY. *Entered at Goldsmiths' Hall in 1739.*

156. PATEN. Moulded rim and splayed foot, silver gilt. D. 5½ inches.

Mark: a. Lion passant; *b.* Leopard's head, crowned; *c.* Small Roman p (London, 1751); *d.* Maker's mark, R·$\frac{T.}{C.}$·G.

Inscription: Coat-of-arms.

Lent by Christ Church, Bruton Parish, Williamsburg, Virginia.

PETER HARACHE. *Emigrated from France after revocation of Edict of Nantes; died in 1700.*

157. CUP WITH TWO HANDLES AND COVER. Moulded edge and splayed foot; cut

SILVER PRESENTED BY QUEEN ANNE. LENT BY THE CORPORATION OF TRINITY CHURCH, NEW YORK

"card-work" around base, and scutcheons at bottom of scrolled cast handles; flat cover with beading on edge and cut card-work in leaf-whorle around knob (which is missing); silver gilt. H. 4½ inches.

Mark: *a.* Lion passant; *b.* Leopard's head, crowned; *c.* Black letter small i (London, 1686); *d.* Maker's mark, P.H, crown and two ermine spots above, crescent below, shaped scutcheon.

Inscription: Coat-of-arms. *

Lent by Christ Church, Bruton Parish, Williamsburg, Virginia.

The vessels (see also No. 156) fell into the custody of the Church in 1812, when Rev. John Bracken was President of the College of William and Mary and also Minister of Bruton Church.

President Tyler writes, April 24, 1897: "I have a letter of Samuel *Athaires?* from London to the President and Masters of the College (William and Mary) under date 29th. July, 1775, in which it is stated that he has in his custody 'the gilt sacramental vessels Cup and Paten and Bible which was left by Lady Gooch to the College of William and Mary, and which when the times would permit he would send addressed to the Bursar of that Seminary.'

Now Lady Gooch was Rebecca, daughter of William Stanton, Esq. The arms are Those of Stanton impaling Gavell?"

THOMAS HEMING. *Entered at Goldsmiths' Hall in 1745.*

158. FLAGONS (2). Tapering cylindrical body; flaring, moulded base below band; moulded domed

cover; scrolled wire purchase; hinge drop; curved handle with scroll tip. H. 12 inches.

Mark: a. Lion passant; *b.* Leopard's head, crowned; *c.* Black letter capital L (London, 1766); *d.* Maker's mark, T H (script), crowned.

Inscription: English Royal arms, with the cipher of George III.

Lent by the Corporation of Trinity Church, New York.

159. ALMS BASIN. Domed bowl; moulded rim. D. 13 inches.

Mark: a. Leopard's head, crowned; *b.* Lion passant; *c.* Black letter capital L (London, 1766); *d.* T.H. (script), crowned.

Inscription: English Royal arms, with the cipher of George III.

Lent by the Corporation of Trinity Church, New York.

160. CHALICE. Cup-shaped bowl; baluster stem with knop; moulded foot. H. 9⅞ inches.

Mark: a. Leopard's head, crowned; *b.* Lion passant; *c.* Black letter capital J (London, 1764); *d.* T H (script), crowned.

Inscription: English Royal arms, with the cipher of George III.

Lent by the Corporation of Trinity Church, New York.

CUP, BY PETER HARACHE: PATEN, BY RICHARD GURNEY & COMPANY. LENT BY BRUTON PARISH CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA

CHALICE WITH PATEN-COVER AND PATEN, BY I. S. LENT BY SAINT PETER'S CHURCH, PERTH AMBOY, NEW JERSEY

ANTHONY NELME. *Entered at Goldsmiths' Hall in 1697; died in 1722.*

161. PATEN. Moulded edge; incised foot. D. 4¼ inches.

Mark: ANe, in a cartouche.

Inscription: The Gift of M^rs^ Catherine Bovey of fflaxley in Gloucestershere to S^t^ Marys Church at Burlington in new Iersey in America.

Lent by Saint Mary's Church, Burlington, New Jersey.

I. S.

162. CHALICE WITH PATEN-COVER AND PATEN. Chalice: Bulbous bowl; the stem without knop; band at base of bowl and on the flaring moulded foot. H. 4 inches. Paten-cover: Moulded reeded rim; flat reeded foot. D. 2⅝ inches. Paten: D. 3½ inches.

Mark (on both): *a.* Lion passant; *b.* Leopard's head, crowned; *c.* Roman capital F. (London, 1721); *d.* Maker's mark, I S, with mitre (?), in a shaped shield.

Inscriptions (on chalice): *a.* (Christ on the Cross, with ministering angel); *b.* Hic est | Calix Sanguinis | mei Novi, et Eterni | Testamenti, Mysterium | Fidei, Qui pro Vobis, | et pro Multis Effundetur, | In Remiſsionem | Peccatorum | (script), in an olive wreath; *c.* Sanguis Meus est Verè Potus (script).

Lent by Saint Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, New Jersey.

UNKNOWN MAKERS.

163. CHALICE WITH PATEN-COVER. Beaker shaped bowl, with reeded midband, reeded base; circular knop with moulded bands; moulded foot with ovolo border. The paten, which fits over the chalice, and the lip of chalice have each a band of engraved scroll-work. H. 8¼ inches.

Mark: a. Lion passant; *b.* Leopard's head, crowned; *c.* Lombardic capital O, with external cusps (London, 1611–12); *d.* Maker's mark, a Catherine wheel, crowned(?) in a shaped scutcheon.

Inscription: (On paten) 1612 E H

Lent by Saint Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, New Jersey. 1612 EH

The parish of St. Peter's in Perth Amboy was organized in 1685, though no church edifice was erected until 1719, during which period divine services were held in a building given for the purpose by the Board of Lords Proprietors. A Royal Charter, dated July 30, 1718, was granted to the parish, according to the Parish Register.

164. BAPTISMAL BASIN. Deep rounded bowl; flaring moulded rim. D. 13 inches.

Mark: a. Lion passant; *b.* Black letter g (London, 1684).

Inscription: English Royal arms, with the cipher of William and Mary.

Lent by the Corporation of Trinity Church, New York.

165. CHALICE AND PATEN-COVER. Cup-shaped bowl; round knop; moulded base. H. 7¾

inches. The paten has moulded rim and foot. D. 5 inches.

Mark: None.

Inscription: (on both) Trinity Church Att Rackoon 1731 (script).

Lent by Trinity Church, Swedesboro, New Jersey.

166. ALMS BASINS (2). Flat domed bowl; moulded flaring edge. Sheffield Plate. D. 12 inches.

Mark: None.

Inscription: GIFT OF Willm Guthrie | LATE OF THE | Island of Jamaica | TO THE | Dutch Church at Harlam | New York Island | 1793.

Lent by the Reformed Church, Haarlem, New York.

The Harlem Church (Third Avenue and 121st Street) was supplied generally by ministers from the New York Church from 1660, when it was founded, until 1744, when it first had settled pastors.

167. FLAGON WITH LONG SPOUT. Tapering cylindrical body; moulded lip; round midband and six bands above the base; moulded flat domed cover with wire purchase; drop on curved handle; heart-shaped tip. Sheffield Plate. H. 13⅞ inches.

Mark: None.

Inscription: The gift of Samson Benson Jr to the | reformed dutch church at Haerlem | January 1, 1819 (script).

Lent by the Reformed Church, Haarlem, New York.

168. CHALICE. Small bowl on baluster stem with large knop, richly repoussé with flowers, fruits, leaves, emblems of the Passion, and bosses of cherubs' heads on bowl, knop, and base; the base pierced. H. 9⅝ inches.
Mark: None. (Probably of French make.)
Inscription: The Gift of Mrs Catherine Bovey of fflaxley in Gloucestershire to St. Mary's Church att Burlington in New Iersey in America. (An earlier inscription has been erased.)
Lent by Saint Mary's Church, Burlington, New Jersey.

169. FLAGON WITH SPOUT. Tapering cylindrical body; moulded lip; midband and splayed foot; moulded dome cover with wire purchase and hinge drop; curved handle with heart-shaped tip. Sheffield Plate. H. 14 7/16 inches.
Mark: None.
Inscription: None.
Lent by the First Presbyterian Church, Rahway, New Jersey.
The Presbyterians of Rahway, originally a part of Elizabeth, N. J., attended the First Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth Town until their organization as a church was effected and their first house of worship erected (about 1742).

170. FLAGON WITH SPOUT. Tapering cylindrical body; round midband; splayed foot; moulded domed cover; moulded purchase and drop

CHALICE WITH PATEN-COVER, BY I. W. LENT BY BRUTON PARISH CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA

on handle with shield tip. Sheffield Plate. H. 12⅜ inches.

Mark: None.

Inscription: None.

Lent by the Connecticut Farms Presbyterian Church, Union, New Jersey.

In Connecticut Farms, a township, like Rahway, set off from the borough of Elizabeth, the people "traveled their four or five miles every Sabbath Day to worship with their fathers in the old church at Elizabeth." About the year 1730 they were organized into a separate religious society and built a little frame church. This was burned to the ground during the Revolution by the British.

I. W. *1661.*

171. CHALICE WITH PATEN-COVER. Cylindrical, slightly flaring bowl; stem flaring above and below the round knop with collars; moulded foot. H. 10⅝ inches. The paten has moulded edge; flat splayed foot. D. 6⅞ inches.

Mark: I W, above an oval in shield.

Inscription: On both: *a.* Mixe not holy thinges with profane (script); *b.* Ex dono Franciſci Morrisson Armigeri. Anº Domⁱ 1661.

Lent by the Bruton Parish Church, Williamsburg, Virginia.

JOHN WISDOME. *Entered at Goldsmiths' Hall, 1704.*

172. CHALICE WITH PATEN-COVER. Chalice with beaker-shaped bowl; round knop; moulded foot. Paten with incised rim. Chalice, H. 10¼ inches; Paten: D. 6⅝ inches.

Mark: a. Lion's head, erased; *b.* Britannia; *c.* Court hand B, London 1704; *d.* Maker's mark: W I, fleur-de-lis below, in shaped shield.

Inscription: on chalice: Ex Dono Societatis pro promovendo Evangelio in partibus transmarinis 1704.

Lent by Grace Church, Jamaica, Long Island.

CHALICE WITH PATEN-COVER, BY JOHN WISDOME. LENT BY GRACE CHURCH, JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND

COAT OF ARMS ENGRAVED BY
FRANÇOIS BUTTY AND NICH. DUMEE.

LE MUSE
TUTTO LA PER-
FEZIONE PA LA
PERFEZIONE SEN
E VNA AVENZIA
THE
GILLISS
PRESS

ADDENDA I

Pewter

Church Services

R. B. *London, eighteenth century.*

173. PLATES (2). D. 13½ inches.

Lent by the Connecticut Farms Presbyterian Church, Union, New Jersey.

THOMAS D. BOARDMAN. *Hartford, 1810.*

174. PLATE. D. 12 inches.

Lent by the Gallatin Reformed Church, Mount Ross, New York.

THOMAS D. BOARDMAN & S. B. *Hartford, early nineteenth century.*

175. FLAGON. H. 12½ inches.

Lent by the Gallatin Reformed Church, Mount Ross, New York.

THOMAS BOARDMAN & COMPANY. *New York, early nineteenth century.*

176. BEAKERS (2). H. 5⅞ inches.

Lent by the Gallatin Reformed Church, Mount Ross, New York.

SAMUEL DANFORTH. *Hartford, early nineteenth century.*

177. BEAKERS (2). H. 5 inches.

Lent by the First Presbyterian Church, Orange, New Jersey.

FASSON & SON. *London, latter half of eighteenth century.*

178. PLATE. D. 9⅜ inches.

Lent by the Baptist Church, Morristown, New Jersey.

HALE. *Early nineteenth century.*

179. BAPTISMAL BASIN. D. 9⅞ inches.

Lent by the Theological Seminary, Princeton, New Jersey.

C. AND I. HERA. *Philadelphia Directory, 1810.*

180. PLATES (3). D. 9 inches.

Lent by the Theological Seminary, Princeton, New Jersey.

HENRY WILL. *New York, 1765.*

181. PLATTER. Oval. L. 15¼ inches.

Lent by the Gallatin Reformed Church, Mount Ross, New York.

UNKNOWN MAKERS.

182. BEAKER. H. 6⅝ inches.

Inscription: SPREECK · WAT · WAER · IS · EET · WAT · GAER · IS · DRINCK · WAT · KLAER · IS · | 1708.

Lent by the Long Island Historical Society, Brooklyn, New York.

183. CUPS (4). H. 4⅛ inches.

Lent by the Theological Seminary, Princeton, New Jersey.

184. TANKARDS (2). H. 7⅜ inches.

Lent by the Theological Seminary, Princeton, New Jersey.

185. TANKARD. H. 10⅛ inches.

Lent by the First Presbyterian Church, Orange, New Jersey.

186. PLATE. D. 9¼ inches.

Lent by the Theological Seminary, Princeton, New Jersey.

187. CUP. H. 2⅜ inches.

Lent by the Baptist Church, Morristown, New Jersey.

ADDENDA II

The Work of

American Silversmiths

SIMEON A. BAYLEY. *New York, 1790 to 1796.*

188. STANDING CUPS (2). Oval bowl; plain stem and foot. H. 9 inches.

Marks: a. BAYLEY, in rectangle; *b.* sheaf of wheat.

Inscription: None.

Lent by the Scotch Presbyterian Church, New York City.

The Scotch Presbyterian Church quietly withdrew from the First Presbyterian Church in 1756 on account of differences of opinion concerning psalmody.

W. FORBES. *New York.*

189. ALMS BASINS (5). D. 9⅞ inches.

Mark: W. FORBES, in rectangle.

Inscription: a. The GIFT of ALEXANDER ROBERTSON To The SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH; *b.* N.Y 1792 (Script).

Lent by the Scotch Presbyterian Church, New York City.

GALE, WOOD, AND HUGHES. *New York.*

190. FLAGONS (2). H. 12¼ inches.
Marks: a. GALE, WOOD & HUGHES, in rectangle; *b.* Eagle in oval; *c.* Head in oval.

Lent by the Scotch Presbyterian Church, New York City.

W. H. *New York.*

191. BEAKER. H. 5 inches.
Mark: WH, in rectangle.
Inscription: None.

Lent by the First Presbyterian Church, Newark, New Jersey.

"On September 10, 1668 the town (Newark) voted 'to build a meeting-house as soon as may be.' In 1708 a second edifice was erected on the same spot. On June 7, 1753 during the administration of Governor Belcher, a charter was obtained" from George II.

R. R.

192. BEAKERS (2). H. 6 inches.
Mark: R·R, in rectangle.
Inscription: None.

Lent by the First Presbyterian Church, Newark, New Jersey.

W. & H.

193. PLATES (4). D. 12 inches.
Mark: W & H
Inscription: None.

Lent by the Scotch Presbyterian Church, New York City.

194. STANDING CUPS (2). Deep bowl with flaring lip; baluster stem; band of acanthus around foot. H. 9 inches.
Mark: a. W & H; *b.* STERLING.
Inscription: None.

Lent by the Scotch Presbyterian Church, New York City.

JOEL SAYRE. *New York, 1778–1818.*

195. BEAKERS (7). H. 5 inches.
Mark: I Sayre, in shaped rectangle.
Inscription: None.

Lent by the First Presbyterian Church, Newark, New Jersey.

W. THOMSON. *New York, 1812–1830.*

196. STANDING CUPS (4). Deep bowl with flaring lip; baluster stem; band of shells around foot. H. 9 inches.
Mark: W. Thomson (script), in rectangle.
Inscription: The Gift of James R. Smith Esq^{r} | To the South Presbyterian Church in the City of New York | 24th July 1812 (script).

Lent by the Scotch Presbyterian Church, New York City.

197. FLAGON. Cylindrical moulded domed cover with ball finial; mid-band and bands on lip and base of shell pattern; scroll handle with heart-shaped tip; spout. H. 14½ inches.